DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 023 4 February 1986

BULGARIA

Cosmonaut, Academician Send Condolences to NASA C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 31 Jan]
Zhivkov Writes to Japanese Children on Peace Role C 1
[NARODNA MLADEZH 25 Jan]
Trade Exchange Agreement Signed With Hungary C 2
Aleksandrov-Led Delegation Departs for Cuba C 2
Weather Causes 'Serious' Rail Difficulties C 3
Comparison of Zhivkov National Assembly Speech C 3
Briefs: Award to Stoichkov

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Shuttle Mishap May Mean Faulty SDI Technology D 1
Accident 'Warning' D 1
[Majer in RUDE PRAVO 1 Feb]
Technology 'Not Reliable' D 1
[Bydzovsky in Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Feb]
Western Position at MBFR Talks 'Unrealistic' D 2
[Zagar in Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Jan]
Bulgaria's Lukanov Arrives for Cooperation Meeting D 3
Meets Strougal D 3

HUNGARY

USSR's Kulikov Arrives for Consultations 3 Feb F 1
Meeting With Leaders, Generals F 1
Meeting With Karpati F 1
Departs Budapest F 2
Cultural Accord Signed With USSR for 1986-90 F 2
Argentine Foreign Minister Meets Varkonyi, Veress F 2
Commercial, Trade Agreements Signed With Turkey F 3
Importance of Household Farming Plots Emphasized F 3

POLAND

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Salutes 'Columbuses' of Space G 1
[Syndzielorz, 30 Jan]
Report Claims Hungerstrikers Force-Fed [AFP] G 2
Currency Rates Reveal Zloty Devaluation [AFP] G 2
Central Committee Plenum Debates Resume G 3
Bednarski Speech G 3
Jaruzelski Speech G 6
Plenum Resolution G 20
Plenum Ends G 20

ROMANIA

Trade Protocol Signed With Soviet Union H 1
Nuclear Power Plant Decision H 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 24 Jan]
Visiting Moroccan Foreign Minister Attends Talks H 1
With Pungan, Bulucea
Received by Ceausescu H 2
Mubarak Receives First Deputy Premier Oprea H 3
Severe Snowstorm Strikes; Party, State Respond H 4
Private Cars Banned H 4
Weather Improves H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

U.S. Showing Resolve in Face of Shuttle Accident I 1
[Mandzuka in BORBA 31 Jan]
Psychiatry Not Abused for Political Purposes I 1
Federal Assembly Chamber Hears Kosovo Report I 2
Economic Trends, Policies Discussed at Assembly I 6

COSMONAUT, ACADEMICIAN SEND CONDOLENCES TO NASA

AU031255 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] Colonel Engineer Georgi Ivanov, pilot and cosmonaut, sent a telegram of condolences to the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] and to the families and relatives of the Challenger space ship crew. In this telegram Georgi Ivanov expresses his sorrow over the irretrievable loss of his colleagues who will always be remembered in the annals of manned space flights.

On the same occasion Academician Kiril Serafimov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee for Space Research, sent a telegram of condolences to NASA. The telegram expresses the conviction that the names of the astronaut-heroes will remain alive in the history of human civilization's research into space.

ZHIVKOV WRITES TO JAPANESE CHILDREN ON PEACE ROLE

AU281215 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 25 Jan 86 p 1

["For the Cause of Peace There Are No Samll and Large Countries -- Letter of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Japanese Children"]

[Text] A group of children from the Omiva [name as transliterated] junior high school in the Japanese town of Sakuray [name as transliterated] sent a letter to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In communicating their anxiety about peace in the world, they report that they have painted a symbolic "emblem of peace," which they are sending to eminent political figures.

"During these last 40 years many Japanese have been treated in hospitals for effects arising from bombing," the children from Sakuray write to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. "World War II ended in 1945. The Japanese say that there will never again be war in our country. Is this really the truth? We are not sure. But the war may be fatal both for human life and for human reason. Therefore we must so organize our awareness as not to permit a new war."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov wrote the following letter to the Japanese children:

"Dear pupils of Omiva junior high school,

"I have carefully studied you letter and your ideas about creating an 'emblem of peace.' I am sure that not only in Japan, which suffered the nightmare of atomic bombardments 40 years ago, but also throughout the planet millions of people -- children, young people, and adults -- share your anxiety at the dangerous development of the world situation and understand that mankind is living through a critical stage in its history.

"At the same time, in recent months sparks of hope have appeared that by common efforts and greater realism the nuclear war can be averted, and human life and human reason can be preserved for the future. The fresh breeze from Geneva, where Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan met, might be able to disperse the storm clouds. However, to achieve this, as you, too, have stressed in your letter, not only a sober, statesmanlike approach will be needed from the politicians, but also energetic support of the struggle for peace will be needed from all people throughout the world.

"For the cause of peace there are no small and large countries. The Bulgarian people are actively participating in the common peace initiatives of the states of the socialist community and of the progressive and democratic forces of the earth.

"In recent years, on three occasions, Bulgarian children have gathered together their contemporaries from all over the world, and within the framework of the 'Banner of Peace' International Children's Assemblies, at which they acted as hosts, raised their voices in unison for the bright future of mankind. I am glad to have participated in these assemblies and hope that Japanese children will take part in the future.

"I wish you success in your studies and in your highly noble aspiration to consolidate mankind's universal awareness for peace."

Sofia, January 1986.

Yours sincerely,

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

TRADE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU011657 Sofia BTA in English 0816 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 1 (BTA Cor.) -- Bulgaria and Hungary signed a long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period, which envisages a 25 per cent growth in the trade exchange in comparison with the 1981-1985 period.

Bulgaria will be exporting metal-working machines, I.C.E. trucks and similar equipment and spare parts, electrical and electronic equipment, refrigeration equipment, road construction machines, transportation vehicles, metals, chemicals and medications.

Bulgaria's import from Hungary will include metal-working machines, equipments for nuclear power stations, machines for the food and textile industries, electrical appliances, medical and electronic equipment, buses, trolley buses, metals, chemicals and medications.

There will be a considerable growth in the exchange of consumer goods and a bigger trade in products of the metallurgical, chemical, and mechanical engineering industries.

The share of the mechanical engineering products within the overall trade will be over 55 per cent, and emphasis will be put on specialization and industrial cooperation in this field.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of trade, and Mr. Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade of Hungary.

ALEKSANDROV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CUBA

AU011942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] A BCP delegation led by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov departed today for Havana. The delegation will take part in the Third Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev and by responsible BCP Central Committee associates.

WEATHER CAUSES 'SERIOUS' RAIL DIFFICULTIES

AU031635 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1602 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpt] A short while ago we were requested by the Bulgarian State Railways economic organization to announce that there are still serious difficulties on the rail line between Karnobad and Burgas. Railway workers are continuing their struggle against the snowfall and the icing-up of the track as well as electrical contacts.

COMPARISON OF ZHIVKOV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 28 January carries on pages 1 and 2 an approximately 2,000-word "speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov" delivered at the 12th session of the Eighth National Assembly held in Sofia on 27 January. The RABOTNICHESKO DELO report has been compared with the Sofia Domestic Service Bulgarian version published in the 27 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 2, revealing the following variations:

Page C 4, paragraph seven, line four reads in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...been guided by the objective laws of social development and at the same time by the specific... (changing "economic" to "social," adding "at the same time")

Page C 4, paragraph nine, lines five through seven read in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...the scientific-technological revolution, the transformations in structural policy, the technological reequipment, and the effective transfer of technologies require....(supplying indistinct words and rewording)

Page C 5, paragraph three, lines nine and ten read in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...and develop its scientific-technological and trade-economic relations with all... (replacing "foreign trade and economic relations")

Page C 5, paragraph six, lines one through three read in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...living in peace, and together with all other socialist countries and with all other peace-loving nations throughout the world is defending peace.... (rewording)

Page C 6, paragraph three, line two, reads in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...and nation, or religious and ideological differences.... (changing "sharp" to "religious")

Page C 6, paragraph four, lines two through four read in RABOTNICHESKO DELO: ...with new force the grandeur of Leninism, the humanism of our communist ideas and morality, and the communist connection between words and deeds.... (changing "essence" to "grandeur" and rewording)

BRIEFS

AWARD TO STOICHKOV -- The State Council has awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor to Comrade Grigor Stoichkov, on his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, and in the construction of socialism, and on his 60th birthday. The BCP central Committee's greetings message to Comrade Grigor Stoichkov expresses most cordial and fraternal greetings on his 60th birthday and on the high award of Hero of Socialist Labor. It points out that Comrade Grigor Stoichkov, devoted from an early age to the communist ideal and tested by the harsh school of the antifascist struggle, grew up as an inspired party and state figure, builder of socialism, consistent fighter for implementing our Leninist April policy, and tireless fighter for the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Feb 86 -- AU]

SHUTTLE MISHAP MAY MEAN FAULTY SDI TECHNOLOGY

Accident a 'Warning'

AU031519 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Feb 86 p 6

[Ludvik Majer article in the "Week in the World" column: "Flames Over Cape"]

[Text] Over Cape Canaveral on Tuesday, the U.S. space shuttle Challenger plunged to earth 75 seconds after take-off. Its seven-member crew perished in an explosion, which was the cause of the tragic disaster. The cause of the explosion is not yet known; the collection of space shuttle debris that fell into the sea has begun. Further flights have been halted until it is ascertained why the disaster occurred.

Thus far no other space flight has claimed so many human lives. Five American men and two women joined the endless ranks of those who have been paying with their lives throughout history for mankind's surge forward toward resolving scientific mysteries or discovering new worlds, in this case outer space. Despite the fact that the United States also combined military objectives with the Challenger projects, the death of the U.S. astronouts while making their way into outer space has naturally elicited profound emotions throughout the world.

It showed that flights to the stars are still not at all a safe undertaking. Another thing that also became apparent in the sudden, merciless light of that tragedy is how extremely dangerous to mankind the U.S. "star wars" plans really are. Robert Bouwman, chairman of the American Research Institute for Space and Security Questions [name and title as published], mentioned the possibility of a space shuttle exploding in outer space, where weapons systems would already be employed. Computers that direct these systems would react in one way only -- they would put them into operation. Thus the Challenger tragedy is a new, unusually serious warning against the militarization of outer space, which the American "star wars" project personifies.

Technology 'Not Reliable'

AU031536 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Feb 86 p 5

[Juraj Bydzovsky article in the "On the Margin" column: "Only One Spark Is Enough"]

[Text] The investigation of the causes of the U.S. Challenger space shuttle catastrophe will last a fairly long time. But one thing is obvious even without the investigation, and the Western European press in particular increasingly points it out: Man is fallible, and so is the technology he has created. Technical equipment that is 100-percent reliable simply does not exist.

That indisputable fact is coming precisely in this situation into especially marked contrast with the U.S. plans for the militarization of outer space, with the Pentagon's published notions about the so-called "star wars". For quite some time now Washington has been striving to convince the publi. that it is capable of building a technically perfect and therefore insurmountable shield against missiles. It is generally known -- even among the authors of that assertion -- that this is only a way of psychologically "selling" the militarization to uninformed people.

The explosion that destroyed the Challenger also caused irreparable damage to the very basis of this propaganda. As representative of all the Western European newspapers and magazines that have devoted themselves to that issue to date, we could, for example, quote the Italian PAESE SERA, which wrote that given the Challenger breakdown, one cannot exclude a technological breakdown of other missiles, including the intermediate-range missiles which are deployed on European territory. "The recent experience of the U.S. spaceship proves that only one spark is enough for the world to find itself on the verge of distruction," PAESE SERA notes.

The French daily LIBERATION wrote that the Challenger reminded Reagan's advisers, who were wrapped up in hazardous designs, that technology cannot be 100 percent reliable. In this connection one often recalls the explosion of the engine of a Pershing -2 missile at a base in the FRG, an explosion that did not end as an unimaginable catastrophe only thanks to the fact that the missile in question was not armed with a nuclear warhead. This was a piece of luck that does not necessarily have to repeat itself a second time.

There are in the present-day world more than dangerous number [as published] of possibilities of causing sparks that could bring it to the verge of destruction. One has to eliminate these possibilities and prevent the origination of others while there is still time.

WESTERN POSITION AT MBFR TALKS 'UNREALISTIC'

AU031922 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jan 86 pp 1,7

[Bedrich Zagar dispatch from Vienna: "Unrealistic Western Position; the 38th Round of the Vienna Talks Started"]

[Excerpts] After an 8-week recess, the 38th round of the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe opened in the Vienna Hofburg yesterday. One of the main speakers was Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation.

The press conference that was held in the afternoon fully confirmed Valerian Mikhaylov's words about the West forcibly clinging to its demands for verification without being able to give rational reasons for them. Its course of action demonstrates that it has in no way altered its tactics of procrastination, the only difference being that instead of numerical data it now demands unsubstantiated verification measures.

The socialist countries' representative at the press conference cited some specific examples. For instance, the West has raised its demand for inspectors who should carry out on-site verification from the 18 originally demanded to 30 inspectors. From this only one thing follows, that it is not the reduction of armed forces that is the West's primary concern, but verification. Replying to journalists' questions whether an agreement can be reached in the course of the current round, that is, by 20 March, Dutch Ambassador Van de Mortel, who represented the Western delegations, said in a half-optimistic, half-pessimistic way: "Possible, but unlikely." His explanation: The problem is allegedly too complicated. Yet it is precisely the West that complicates the whole matter. It is raising demands for verification, the nature of which really creates the impression that verification is the main thing. Even before an agreement has been reached on the reduction process, the West would like to know where, how much, and what it will be able to verify. It thus proceeds in the reverse direction.

On the other hand, the delegations of the Warsaw Pact countries assert that the main thing is to agree on reducing armed forces and then to adopt appropriate verification measures.

The experience of the Soviet Union with premature U.S. verification demands is not good. When it introduced a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, Washington avoided a corresponding step by arguing that there is the problem of verification. The Soviet Union has accepted international verification, including on-site verification, but to this very day the United States has not followed its example.

An agreement in Vienna would be possible only if the West displayed enough political will. It is political will that is essential for improving the international situation. This year could be a watershed in this respect, if only the United States abided by the joint statement from the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva.

It was only the day before yesterday that the socialist countries received the more detailed text of the Western proposals of 5 December last year. The main emphasis is quite evident at first sight: verification. The socialist countries' delegations will, however, thoroughly study the proposal and react to it in due couse. Speaking of reacting, by the way. For almost a year now, the socialist countries have been waiting for the reply of the Western delegations...

BULGARIA'S LUKANOV ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION MEETING

LD312332 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Bratislava today to attend the 25th session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation. He was welcomed by Pavol Hrivnak, Slovak vice premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission. The Bulgarian guest inspected enterprises and centers where home computers and radio sets are produced in Tesla Bratislava.

Meets Strougal

LD032323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, who heads a delegation of his country to the 25th session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation. The session started in Prague today. It deals with results achieved in the development of the two countries' mutual economic relations, primarily the implementation of conclusions adopted at last December's Prague meeting of the premiers of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

Lubomir Strougal, in the course of the meeting, briefed Andrey Lukanov on the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress and the main aims set for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the development of the Czechoslovak economy.

USSR'S KULIKOV ARRIVES FOR CONSULTATIONS 3 FEB

Meeting With Leaders, Generals

LD031059 Budapest MTI in English 1701 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States currently on an official friendly visit to Hungary. The meeting was held Monday [3 February] at the HSWP Central Committee headquarters.

Also present at the cordial and comradely meeting was Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of the Ministry of Defence, and Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff.

Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces, and Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative of the commander in chief in Hungary, were also present.

Meeting With Karpati

LD032106 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- Minister of Defence Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati held talks with Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, on Monday at the Ministry of Defence. The sides, including negotiating delegations, evaluated the participation of the Hungarian People's Army in the work of the joint defence treaty, and discussed the major tasks of cooperation in the following period, in the interest of increasing and modernizing the defence capability of the Warsaw Treaty, and further cooperation of the armies of the member states.

Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati hosted a lunch in honor of the commander in chief. Present were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the two negotiating delegations.

Departs Budapest

LD032111 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, left Budapest on Monday after an official friendly visit at the head of a military delegation. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defence, and several members of the Military Council of the Defence Ministry.

CULTURAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR FOR 1986-90

LD312323 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 31 (MTI) -- The 1986-1990 Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental cultural agreement was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Budapest Friday, by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozsef Benyi and by Boris Stukalin, the USSR's ambassador to Hungary.

The new work plan covers expanding relations between the two countries in science, education, the arts and culture, and the intensification of cooperation.

The cultural days and reviews of dramas organized in the two countries are to be outstanding events of the forthcoming plan period. The opera ensemble of the Soviet Bolshoy Theatre is to visit Hungary for the Soviet Cultural Days, which are to be organized in honour of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In 1990, on the 45th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism, Hungarian Cultural Days are to be held in the USSR, with a guest performance of the Hungarian Opera House.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS VARKONYI, VERESS

LD032127 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- Monday morning Dante Caputo, foreign minister of Argentina currently on an official visit in Hungary since Saturday [1 February], started official talks with his Hungarian counterpart Dr Peter Varkonyi. Previously Dante Caputo laid a wreath on the Budapest monument of Hungarian heroes.

The foreign ministers briefed each other, in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, on the foreign political endeavours of their countries, and discussed timely world political issues. Particular attention was paid to issues of detente and disarmament, peaceful coexistence and cooperation, possibilities for intensifying dialogue and the settlement of the Central American crisis by peaceful means. The parties reviewed interstate relations and the ways and means of improving cooperation between the two countries.

It was stated at the talks that Hungary and Argentina have identical or similar views on the most important international issues. The foreign ministers stressed that the policy of peaceful coexistence has no acceptable alternative, and spoke in appreciative terms of the peace proposals included in the January 15 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev. They emphasized that their countries will continue to do everything in their power to promote the cause of universal peace, disarmament and international cooperation. On the settlement of the Central American crisis, they pointed out that both countries support a just political settlement and regard negotiations as the only viable way to settlement.

The foreign ministers stated that the relations between Hungary and Argentina are developing, and pointed out that there still are plenty of as yet unexploited opportunities for their development. It was reaffirmed that both sides have an interest in improving cooperation on the basis of (?mutual benefit) and advantage, and both parties are ready to make efforts along this line.

In the afternoon Dante Caputo conferred with Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, on topical questions of bilateral economic and trade relations. The talks reflected the mutual intention to expand economic and technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Monday evening Dr Peter Varkonyi hosted a gala dinner in honour of Dante Caputo.

COMMERCIAL, TRADE AGREEMENTS SINGED WITH TURKEY

LD302119 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Ankara, January 30 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-Turkish commercial and economic cooperation mixed committee held its 6th session in Ankara on January 28-30. The session discussed the main [words indistinct] enterprise-level commercial and production cooperation.

Hungarian enterprises continue to deliver power station equipment and Turkish companies are to be subcontractors. Production and commercial cooperation is to be encouraged in the manufacture of road and rail vehicles, port equipment, illumination educational and medical equipment, medicine, textile and leather goods.

Agricultural and food industrial cooperation includes animal breeding and plant producing systems, forestry and game, seed production, food processing and machinery, animal hygiene and plant protection.

Hungarian and Turkish central planning organizations and representatives of the two countries agricultural and industrial ministries have worked out a cooperation programme. A credit agreement, designed to promote the dynamic development of bilateral trade, was signed.

IMPORTANCE OF HOUSEHOLD FARMING PLOTS EMPHASIZED

LD020207 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The government regards the development of farming on household plots as a long-term task since the country will need their produce for several future plan periods. This was stated by Minister of Agriculture and Food, Jeno Vancsa, at the animal husbandry conference in Pecs. He pointed out that private producers contribute to the preservation of the level of domestic supplies and to the expansion of agricultural exports.

Jeno Vancsa went on to say that the government will not place any more burdens on the small producers in the coming years; on the contrary, it will endeavor to improve incentives for the large agricultural enterprises and the household plots alike. The ministry will ask for the views of the producers and will assign the task of monitoring their work and solving their problems to a special department, Jeno Vancsa stressed.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SALUTES 'COLUMBUSES' OF SPACE

AU031102 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "The Tragedy Over Florida"]

[Text] Few sights are more terrible or more magnificent than the start of a space shuttle. The earth trembles, and it is only after a few seconds that the shuttle emerges from a sea of flames. It seems to stand on pillars of fire. Of course, this is just an illusion, which vanishes as the shuttle begins to accelerate. During these dangerous moments the crew are still able to abandon the shuttle and defy the flames. It is also possible for them to escape back to earth before reaching the appointed orbit. Even if the shuttle fails to enter its correct orbit it is possible to escape to reserve emergency landing sites. Almost 90 percent of the astronauts training is devoted to the drill required in unexpected situations caused by complications during the start and the initial stages of the launch.

Last Tuesday a tragedy occurred under Florida's skies. The command and operational staffs at the Houston center had no reason to have any fears for the fate of the Challenger and its seven-member crew. Nor did the computer system signal any trouble. Everything happened within seconds. A series of explosions occurred so suddenly that no one was able to react either high in the air or on the ground. The Challenger ceased to exist and with it men and women who, on behalf of mankind, were expected to overcome one more barrier, to scale another summit, and cross another desert.

Last week I witnessed the preparations for the start in the United States. They were no different from those that had already taken place more than 50 times. Rain was the first element to interfere with these preparations. Then came very strong winds, especially in the higher reaches of the atmosphere. The moment to ignite the engines continued to be postponed because visibility in Florida and over the reserve emergency landing sites was bad. On Monday the shuttle could not be launched because of some minor technical trouble. It was patiently stated all the time that NASA regards safety as the paramount consideration and that the importance of observing the start schedules and the schedules for scientific, industrial, and military projects were of secondary consideration.

Investigations into the Challenger catastrophe are continuing, and for the time being further launches of the shuttles have been suspended until it is discovered what caused the Challenger accident. There is no doubt that we will be told the truth. The only question is how this will be done. As in every pioneering undertaking, it is necessary to analyze preceding steps to take a new step. This was what happened after the fire in Apollo 1 19 years ago. After all, launches into space orbits around the earth will remain missions into the unknown, despite the fact that new experience continues to be gathered all the time.

It seems the crew committed no error instrumental in causing the Challenger to fail. During the first 2 minutes of the launch of the shuttle its crew are merely passenger. As we saw, their fate depended on the infallibility of every one of the tens of thousands of instruments, sensors, valves, pumps, and jets. The more of these installations there are, the greater the probability of a defect and thus of disaster.

The United States has been proud of the shuttle program, which has made it possible to use the same shuttle for several space flights. This was proof that is was possible to cut the costs of such flights. The shuttle system has also made it possible for people not connected with space research to go into orbit.

Christa McAuliffe, a teacher, was to be the first American woman to be sent into space. [sentence as published] She lost her life in the presence of her parents, husband, and children as well as the school class she was in charge of.

We identify with the astronauts and the cosmonauts because they are the Columbuses of all of us. That is why the blast over Florida has shocked the entire world. Despite the various dangers facing us on this earth, we still look into the sky to discern the future of mankind. We soar over the earth to magnify the power of man and the potential of science and technology. In the light of this, Tuesday's tragedy is not only a loss for America, but for all those who see the way of progress in the peaceful research into space.

REPORT CLAIMS HUNGERSTRIKERS FORCE-FED

AU031649 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 3 (AFP) -- Three Polish underground printers who are on hunger strike in Warsaw's Rakowiecka jail are being force-fed by prison authorities, opposition sources said today.

The three were named as:

-- Andrzej Gorski, 34, on hunger strike since last October 1. He began his protest in an effort to obtain permission to visit his father, in hospital after a stroke, the sources said. He is unaware his son is in prison.

Mr. Gorski, arrested last May in his Warsaw home, is accused of trying to create a public disturbance, for which the penalty can be three years' imprisonment.

-- Wlodzmierz Woroniecki, 26, accused of theft of a printing press, is demanding political prisoner status.

-- Czeslaw Bielecki, who runs one of Poland's main underground publishing houses, CDN ("To Be Continued"), has been on hunger strike since last October 13 to back a demand to be allowed to see his two sons and receive mail.

All three are being force-fed, as permitted under Poland's prison regulations, the sources said.

CURRENCY RATES REVEAL ZLOTY DEVALUATION

AU011406 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 1 (AFP) -- The Polish zloty has today devalued by 13 to 15 per cent against Western currencies, and by three per cent against the transferable rouble, official figures published by the Polish press showed.

The devaluation, which was not announced nor explained, was apparent from currency rates published in the press.

From today the dollar is worth 170 zlotys compared with 147.11 last week, the French franc is worth 23.05 against 19.5, and the mark 70.86 against 59.8. The rouble is worth 91 zlotys against 88.

It was the seventh devaluation since 1982.

The purpose of the latest devaluation appeared to be to make Polish exports cheaper on Western markets to earn more hard currency to repay the hard currency debt of 29 billion dollars.

In 1985 the trade surplus was 1.1. billion dollars against 1.5 billion expected under the plan.

New Western credits were smaller than expected, with the result that in December Poland was unable to pay 550 million dollars due to 17 countries grouped under the so-called Club of Paris.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DEBATES RESUME

LD010959 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Correspondent's report on the proceedings of the 24th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee from the Central Committee building in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpts] The plenary discussions are continuing. Mieczyslaw Michalik, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, spoke about the system of military education. He noted it prepares soldiers for living in society and imparts knowledge concerning not only defense but technology and history. Graduates of military colleges are highly qualified cadres who have made contributions to developing the national economy. The Army is ready to cooperate further with the general system of education to bring up youth to meet the interests of the public.

The next speaker was Antoni Dragan, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Association of Polish Students. He said: In recent years higher schools have become a place of sharp political struggle. Youth organizations should counter this activity in their own schools by coming forward with programs to interest youth and free them of the influence of hostile actions. Several conditions must be met to make these programs viable. Among other things, additional funds for youth organizations and the creation of a technical and housing base would make these developments possible.

Bednarski Speech

LD011825 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Speech by Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 1 February -- recorded]

[Text] In accordance with the assumptions of the precongress campaign the 24th plenum should recommend the draft program for all-party and public discussion. Hence the need arises to adopt a stance on the presented document and to decide on its dissemination. The Politburo's guidelines concerning the precongress campaign indicate that discussion on the draft document should enrich it with the knowledge and achievements of the whole party and all working people who declare themselves in favor of socialism. It should also become a great ideological and political training for party members and candidates on the goals and principles of our system, on the Marxist-Leninist bases of the party's activity, and on the duties of a PZPR member in the complex process of building socialism.

It should serve in the quest for methods of consolidating the socialist state, its ability for ensuring the country's security, public law and order, and the development of socialist democracy. It should contribute to a better understanding of conditions in which the party performs its leading role in the state and society. So much for the Politburo's guidelines concerning the conduct of the precongress campaign.

In its present version the draft program is the result of a long and strenuous effort by the commission appointed at the Fourth Central Committee Plenum in November 1981 to formulate the draft party program and by its editorial team. Following the publication of the draft program and its submission to general discussion the functions of that commission and its editorial team will be assumed by the first team of the congress commission. So this is a good opportunity to thank those comrades who have spared no efforts to date in the preparation of the draft, and especially the chairman of the editorial team, Comrade Marian Orzechowski, who made a great personal contribution to this work.

Following more than 4 years' work on the draft program, in the first stages, several basic matters had to be resolved concerning the nature of the planned document, its function, the predicted period of its validity, the internal structure, and so forth. Without going into the details, into a description of the course of events, into the often theoretically and politically very interesting discussion on this subject, I will just remind you of the decision to the effect that the program should fulfill the role of a basic ideological document of our party, containing and expressing in an ordered and systematic manner the most important elements of the theory of socialist construction, while also defining the progress of changes in our social system, noting the prospects as far as the beginning of the 21st century of the achievement of socio-economic and political aims, the shaping of social awareness in education and culture, and the stages of achieving these aims. The tasks of the program must indeed be long-term, defined on the basis of theoretically generalized characteristics of our reality, but they must not also extend into the remote future, separated from today's problems and difficulties.

However, at this moment I want to remind the comrades that the draft program is only one of the documents with which we start the precongress campaign. In other documents, particularly in the theses and then in the congress resolution itself, in the report presented during its proceedings, and in the Central Committee report the same problems that form the point of departure in the program formulation are reflected differently. This is revealed in a more detailed, specific manner, stronger in the form of tasks then in the program. The more general nature of the draft program and reference in it directly to today's realities will surely create doubts, particularly that the document will be discussed in the party earlier than the theses. So its nature must be explained during the discussion on the draft, and disagreements on the assessment of the premises themselves and the aims of the document must be avoided.

Esteemed comrades, I have already mentioned the work to date of the commission and its editorial team. It basically concerned two stages. The first was up to the National PZPR Delegates' Conference in March 1984. At the National Conference materials for discussion on the draft party program were presented. On this basis the conference delegates formulated in a separate document the tasks on the effects of further work on the program and gave this work its main direction.

After the National Conference the Central Committee expanded to 194 comrades the commission for formulating the program, and appointed a 46-strong editorial team, and problems sections within its parameters. Each of these sections, formulating a draft of one of the chapters, sought the opinions of experts, consulted the texts of drafts, in a group much wider than of just its several or several dozen or so members.

The editorial team worked very intensively. At several dozen or so meetings it discussed successive versions of all the chapters. During the editorial team's work the draft program was presented three times at plenary meetings of the Commission for the Formulation of the Program, twice to the Central Committee's Ideological Commission, and was changed following their recommendations.

The first, extensive consultation on the draft was the Second National Party Ideological-Theoretical Conference, during which approximately 500 theoreticians and practicians of socioeconomic life, representatives of all professional spheres, and leaders of youth organizations had the opportunity to present opinions on this subject.

The results of the conference were plentiful. They contained 130 statements, and 36 statements were submitted for the protocol. The editorial team collected a multitude of suggestions to the draft from the plenary debate, and the debate record is no less than 950 pages. Generally speaking, the conference decided that the document, as presented, formed a good basis for further work, although the degree of approval for various parts of the draft differed.

The draft program that emerged from the conference was then reviewed by the Politburo, which approved its main precepts and contents, while indicating further directions for work on the materials presented. It was decided to present the draft to members of the central party authorities.

This initiated the new phase of work in which you yourselves, esteemed comrades, as Central Committee members took part. We know that many of you, before you formulated your evaluation of the program, consulted members of your own party organizations. Thus, we had a kind of an introduction to the discussion on the program. Comrades submitted your comments in writing and at consultative meetings of Central Committee members. Nineteen individual comments were submitted in writing as well as seven collective comments, from members of the Central Committee, from certain voivodships, or activists from party voivodship committees. During the consultations 20 Central Committee members submitted 57 motions.

On 10 January the Central Committee Commission for the Working Out of the Draft Party Program held a meeting. During its session 14 speakers submitted 52 proposals for the draft. The commission approved the draft presented to it and recognized that in relation to the previous drafts it constituted a clear step forward, and it decided, having made some corrections, to recommend it to the Central Committee as the basis for starting the all-party debate.

On 21 January the Politburo reviewed yet again the draft program, in particular the corrections and amendments introduced following consultations with Central Committee members and the session of the commission, and decided to present the amended draft to the comrades.

In connection with this I would like to describe the changes made in comparison with the previous version of the draft. Considering the proposals submitted during the consultation with Central Committee members and the meeting of the Commission, the work of the editorial team aimed at eliminating repetitions, verbiage, and also statements and theses that were correct but because of their obvious character introduced very little to the draft. In the current version greater stress was placed on the category of work as the key issue in socialist morality and our ideology, and also on the dependence of the whole Polish nation's advancement and the advancement of its all basic strata on the quality of work and its organization. Attention was drawn more clearly to the complex realities of the present period in which we are about to start tackling the premises in the program.

Thus the (?explanation) of the basic values of the socialist system was linked more strongly with the description of the praxis of their realization. This goal is served by the new wording of the chapter devoted to socioeconomic issues in which much more space has been devoted to the issues of scientific and technological progress, while its crucial importance in the implementation of socioeconomic tasks is stressed.

The issues of economic reform in particular were stressed, as were mechanisms which as a result would better link work effort with wages. In several places in a preliminary chapter, and in that on education, it was strongly emphasized that the will for reform has to be accompanied by skillful use of great achievements of the period to date of building socialism. More attention was paid to the issue of the intelligentsia by singling out a separate subchapter on the subject. The role of quality, clarity and coherence of legal roles in the efficient implementation of the tasks of party policy was stressed.

Esteemed comrades, the editorial team is far from complacent and sees the need for further works to impart dynamism to the draft, for ensuring that it reaches better social motivations and aspirations, and for improving its substance and language. There are several months before the 10th congress. They will be filled with intensive activity in work on the program. Above all, the results of the party debate will have to be applied, because the draft is not a final document and is still open, in its chronological perspective, in dealing with particular issues, in proportions of calculated reasons and emotional approach. We count on young people to participate in the debate and to submit to the draft their expectations for Poland on the eve of the next century, and the dimension of the generation's aspirations. These aspirations and the image of the young generation in our program plans form the goal for the long-term tasks of the party, its necessary base and creative incentive.

In accordance with the premises of the precongress campaign the discussion of the program will last in effect to the congress itself, without interruption, and will include two meetings of each basic party organization, theoretical conferences relevant to the contents of separate chapters and the whole program, a press discussion, seminars, and other forums.

And so there is still a long way to go until work on the program is completed. The Politburo believes the materials as presented are a sufficient basis for such work and submits that a resolution be adopted concerning the direction of the draft program to the all-party discussion.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD012157 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at conclusion of 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 1 February -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum is an essential link in preparations for the 10th congress. The subject of our debates closely linked with the development trends of the 5-year period, and also goes into the turn of the century. Today's pupils will then be a majority of professionally and socially active Poles. Thus, the common denominator of our debates is the road into the future, the tomorrow of the socialist fatherland.

Current difficulties and troubles, which bother us every day, cannot darken our horizon. Contradiction is growing; on the one hand, man's opportunities and creative possibilities have been growing beyond imagination; on the other hand, so have unprecedented threats. Once again, this was made clear by people of lofty ideals and sensitive conscience during the recent Congress of Intellectuals in Warsaw. By nature, the future always has been the subject of many questions. Today, these questions are even more difficult in Poland, because contemporary human dilemmas are being emphasized by the deep, long-term results of the crisis.

We must make up for lost time, step things up, achieve new frontiers; this is the background and essential goal of the program that will be examined and approved by the 10th congress.

The Politburo has decided to recommend the program to the Central Committee in its present version as the basis for discussion in the party community.

Every program co-author merits sincere thanks for the work done to date. We are counting on this -- that they will actively participating in the upcoming debate. We place great hopes on it. The forms of conducting the discussion should be diverse, but there will be no areas of lesser importance within it. Above all, however, the far-reaching participation of youth will count most. We must make youth fully aware of what we want to achieve, what we should achieve, how to ensure that those things important and necessary for the young generation, for the nation, for socialist Poland, become possible and be realized.

We face problems in themselves as difficult as those which the first generations of People's Poland had to face. Again, although in a different situation, Poland's fate is being decided. It is true that in the current atmosphere of struggle for a slice of bread, the times of Pstrowski, (?Goscinska), and Soldek cannot be recreated literally. Anyway, such a need does not exist. Every period has its climate, its conditions, its hierachy of tasks. But again, and not at all any less than then, energy, sacrifice, and imagination are imperative. The enormity of the historic task demands this; the unification of achievements and opportunities introduced by the scientific-technological revolution with the comprehensive development of the individual personality, culture, and social activity, with the pervasion of the relations between people with humanistic values of socialism. This is the text of upbringing and education of the future: the specific, educational calling which we face. This is the motive of the concern of our party -- that today's pupils and students, taking their first individual steps as worker, farmer, intellectual, should be well prepared for life, for work, for service to the homeland.

One must not, as is often the case, view the concept of a technological gap in the narrow terms of machines and equipment, the world of tangible objects. The gap in thinking would be much more dangerous. The lack of wherewithal to quickly master modern concepts would, likewise, be much more dangerous. You cannot purchase, either in the country or abroad, what is not in the head. It is necessary and possible to construct state-of-the-art technology; to duplicate it or, finally, to import it, although it is both difficult and costly. However, it is impossible to create people able to use and improve this technology in the proper and effective manner by means of patents and licences. Here are some illustrations: On the one hand, you have high quality goods, manufactured with the use of obsolete machinery -- on the other hand, you have facts of low productivity and, not infrequently, downright barbaric operation of costly modern equipment.

Hence a rudimentary reserve of technological culture and discipline, of organizational procedures, the mastering of the ABC's of civiiization are extraordinarily essential. This is a problem of fundamental importance in a country that, not so long ago, accomplished the process of rapid industrialization. Schools ought to encourage a capacity for independent thinking, a passion for gaining knowledge and for creating things. After all, it is not a crossword puzzle champion par excellence that is the ideal here; rather, it is a sort of person who has orderly knowledge in his head, combined with a personal, emotional attitude to his work; irrespective of whether its fruit takes the form of books, or machines, houses, or loaves of bread. Being modern would be a hollow concept if it were not based on hard work, respect for any job well done, the ethic of well-organized and disciplined action.

Comrade Mieczyslaw Rakowski mentioned the question posed by young people: How is one to live? To follow this up a bit: The definition of the ideal of upbringing also poses a question: to have or to be? Our reply is: to have -- to the extent of socially justified and growing needs; to be -- modeling oneself as far as possible upon the enlightened all arounder -- the man of the socialist era. Hence, the shaping of needs of a higher order, beginning with a creative attitude to work, so that, as Marx wrote, it is a thinking work; through an active participation in the life of society and in progress, ending with one's aspiration to take part in culture, in broadening one's knowledge, communing with what is beautiful.

As parents love their children, so the nation ought to love its youth: with a love that is wise, a love that shows concern and is able to anticipate. Useless grumbling, the wringing of hands, the attitude that espouses catastrophes everywhere are not conducive to this. This sort of mannerism was already known in ancient times. It is said that one of the oldest scrolls ever to have been found contains bitter complaints about the downfall of the young generation.

Nothing that takes place within the community of young people has been, is, or will take place apart from the whole. True, the country will reflect the way in which its young people have been brought up and this goes for any country. However -- the upbringing will, likewise, reflect the country. Young people always reflect the characteristics of their parents, teachers, and of the entire older generation. As for the school, it is both a forge and a mirror of reality. By criticizing schools, we criticize ourselves, too. When we make demands of the school, we must, likewise, make demands of ourselves.

The tasks of political struggle have recently claimed much attention in schools and higher educational establishments. This political struggle did not flare up because we wanted it. We fully appreciate the work of all teachers who passed this test with honor during this extraordinarily difficult period, ensuring the normal course of work. We are happy so many teachers succeeded, relying only on themselves, in restoring equilibrium, providing an example of rational and responsible behavior. The Polish Teachers Union is owed words of recognition, for the union stood up to pressure and upheavals. The union possesses the highest degree of organization of its community. [sentence as heard]

It is, however, difficult not to notice that attempts to poison the consciousness of young people are still being made, although with ever smaller effect. Those who deprive young people of their belief in the future cause their energy to become paralyzed, inflicting psychological wounds on them and reducing their chances in life. This is because three inseparable axioms define the future of those who are today studying and growing up: they will live in Poland: they will live in the socialist system; they will live into the 21st century. Consequently, upbringing is to prepare for life and action in precisely this set of circumstances, none other.

Therefore our schools, together with socialist and secular Poland, should be a protected zone, protected against political struggle, against undertakings that bear within themselves the seeds of disintegration. The party sees in it a particular area for national accord. Differences in world outlooks and different opinions on various matters can cause polemics and disagreements. The important thing is that what unites should be dominant, that it should be embraced by a common care, and that what divides should find itself within bounds which do not weaken the great national duties of schools and universities in the socialist state.

Tha aim of our party toward strengthening, within education, the socialist ideological, moral and cognitive trends, counteracting negative phenomena, is not a servitude of doctrine but a basic condition for preparing schoolchildren and students for the future. We cannot forget even for a moment the duty to educate -- I will say it in the simplest of terms -- a decent person. Our system creates objective conditions for the achievement of this aim, but this does not happen automatically. It is possible that we did not pay enough attention to this. Today the compliance to the ethical and legal norms of socialism is made one of the supreme aims of the party's activity. For we have to overcome a margin of various types of moral illnesses and pathologies. One that cannot be compared with many Western countries. An already decreasing but still perceptible margin of crime by minors, of alcoholism, of drug-taking, of depravity, the worrying phenomena of bad manners and brutality , the lack of respect for one's elders, of slovenliness and vandalism. It is not the veterans, pensioners and retirees, but their grandchildren, above all, who vandalize telephone booths and stairways, benches and rail cars, toilets and sports grounds. How can one counteract these phenomena? It would be difficult, after all, to place by every kiosk and flower-bed a policeman or a member of the Peasant and Workers Inspectorate. This is a matter for all society. I will repeat this once again: for things to improve we must ourselves improve and be more attached to principles and consistent in our struggle against evil.

Comrades, our party boasts a glorious tradition in education. From the very beginning many excellent teachers operated in the Polish workers' movement, such as Cezaryna Wojnarowska, Vera Koszucka, Maksymilian Horowitz-Walecki, Jerzy Scohacki, Tadeusz Zarski, Stefania Sempolowska, Adam Prochnik, Wanda Wasilewska, and Ostap Gorski. The activity of the Association of Workers' University, the PPR educational handbook, the self-education of members of the Union of Struggle of Young People, the educational achievement of the emerging people's armed forces were proof of the deep concern for noble thought and general education. The party has continued these traditions. Today in our ranks there are more than 140,000 teachers, invariably the largest party membership among professional groups; 39 of them are members of the central party authorities.

Successive generations have been faithful to Lenin's maxim: Learn, learn, and once again learn. In all programmatic documents and actions of our predecessors a prominent place has been held by concern for general education, for its progressive nature, and for equality of educational opportunities. This was one of the main points in the Polish workers party declaration, what we are fighting for, and the July Manifesto of the Polish National Liberation Front. Profiles of those who set it in motion, heroes of the struggle against illiteracy, workers, peasants, and soldiers, those who struggled for diplomas through preparatory courses, thousands of people who worked devotedly and acquired an education, have become models for us.

This also applies to professors full of passion, who 40 years ago, often experiencing various uncertainties, gave their knowledge and strength for the construction of the people's homeland.

Under the party's chairmanship an educational revolution was achieved in Poland. In saying this we do not intend to diminish the educational achievements of the Second Republic. After 123 years of bondage a unified system of education, setting out to triumph over the legacy of the partitions, was created. Many schools operated at a high standard and educated splendid people. But, all in all, they were elitist schools, islands in the sea of backwardness. We distinguished ourselves in that part of Europe as a country with 23 percent illiteracy, glaring injustices and educational contrasts. He who praises prewar reality should remember how many millions of people were not capable of reading even a missal. Today in full secondary schools five times as many young peole are being educated than at the end of the 1930s, and in colleges nearly seven times as many. This is the scale of the universalization and democratization of education, the clear confirmation of the deeply humanist nature of socialist principles and system mechanisms. Despite the legacy of historical backwardness and then the criminal occupation, together with the concept of destroying the Polish school, culture and intelligensia, we soon fought out a place in the educational leadership.

While in the spheres of economics and technology we continue to lag behind the highly developed capitalist states, in the number of well-educated people our situation is no worse. Indirectly, the so-called brain drain also reflects this -- the (?snatching away) of those educated at Polish institutions -- but the best proof of this is the achievement of Polish science. That is technological thought. As an example I will mention the names of inventors of particularly important achievements within the last few years: Cezary Ambroziak, inventor of semiconductor technology, and within this integrated circuits; Aleksander Janyszek, inventory of radiolocation systems; Stefan Wegrzyn, the brains behind the innovative application of computer techniques to the automation of production processes; Stanislaw Kaminski, the main designer of the Sokol helicopter; (Radomara) Jaworska, inventor of many pharmaceutical technologies for which she has gained more than 40 patents; Sbigniew Jedlinski, inventor of composite polymer materials and articificial fibers; Antoni (Pydybinski), the brains behind 22 new original constructions of mining linings; Franciszek Dabrowicz, the designer of several types of naval technical units of high operational value. Great interest has recently been aroused by the inventions of engineers Alojzy Kowalski and Kazimierz (Finek). Referring to the speech made by Comrade Albert Kosowski, I now inform that in accordance with the decision of Comrade Zbigniew Messner the reasons and responsibility for the slowness and setbacks in these remarkably important solutions will be clarified.

But let us return to our achievements. To those blinded by Western luster and thus deprived of their reason I would like to say: You don't recognize our own achievements, yet you praise those of others.

Whereas in our country the graduate is free to choose between various job opportunities, there, in the light of UNESCO data, approximately 20 percent of graduates were totally unable to find employment in 1984. But, after all, unemployment is not just material degradation. It is the moral negation of man, the wasting of his qualifications.

However, People's Poland's achievements in education cannot obscure serious shortcomings and painful weaknesses. As time went on, the momentum of our educational revolution began to lose its force. We began to lag further behind in modernizing the teaching systems and programs. Material base shortcomings increased. Above all, difficulties in recruiting and training teachers increased. Thus, our development in the last 40 years was extensive in material production and in the sphere of the superstructure. Civilizational and cultural backwardness made itself felt here, hence the scope of the essential acceleration which was not without its conflicts and disproportions.

However, the potential that exists today makes it possible in education to approximate the intensive development, to place the emphasis firmly on quality. The report on the state of education was aimed in this direction at the beginning of the 1970's. This document is of great significance. Reading it today, we can see that it has remained topical to a considerable extent, although, to put it graphically, the path leading to te future was, in some questions, charted one bridge too near and in other questions one bridge too far.

The Politburo report, the materials submitted to the Central Committee, and the extensive material recently published in TRYBUNA LUDU outline the directions we should follow in our search for correct solutions. The full discussion yesterday and today considerably enriches these. The time has now come to compile and introduce a long-term educational strategy for the future. The clear and cohesive concept, providing the secondary education for everyone without exception, should be made the pivot here. However, we do not wish to go into details at this stage concerning the program and organization of the school of the future. We have become convinced, as Comrade Czeslawa Romanowska correctly remarked, that education cannot bear constant, frequently costly reorganization measures, half-baked ideas and undertakings suspended in midair. The complexity and diversity of materials under examination make it incumbent on us to carry out a comprehensive analysis. We expect that this range of problems will come to occupy an important position within the discussion on the draft party program, within the pre-congress campaign and during the congress itself. We also expect that the work of the third congress of Polish science will appropriately reflect these problems.

However, discussion is only the beginning of the process, rather than its end. It is useful when it leads to action. It is hollow when it is a substitute for action: all noise and no progress. But progress is needed so much. Comrade Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska outlined in seven points the main directions of action essential today. I agree completely. Therefore I will confine myself to just some questions. Of course, the main question here is teachers. Let me be succinct: You should neither suck up to teachers, nor should you push them about. They must, however, be well trained for their jobs; they must undergo regular courses to gain further knowledge, proper conditions must be created for them and then you can make demands of them. Then you have the essential need to ensure the continuity of the reform of the program. While implementing it, one must, however, remember that what has been the weakness here so far is the insufficient link between the program tasks in the field of general knowledge, the training for a concrete job, civic upbringing and, finally, the preparation of students for continuing education and for taking part in culture.

The insufficient permeation of these themes, the somewhat narrowly conceived specialization -- all this makes more difficult accommodation within, after all, a limited space of time for teaching. More importantly, conflicts over individual interests, of what is owed to whom, are occurring. Meanwhile, the method lies in the creation of programs in their horizontal and vertical integration. The systemic and programmatic goals conceived for the long and short term, various types of objective difficulties, are not slowing down, but, on the contrary, are demanding acceleration of current improvements, which are within realistic possibilities. The example of teachers and schools achieving excellent educational results, educating the victors of the olympics [knowledge contests] and collectively directing graduates to higher education institutions, demonstrates the dimensions of the resources. To mobilize these resources, every school can and should work out its own integrated plan for removing shortcomings; for methods of self-improvement: for raising the standard, of various educational initiatives. This is the task of the directors and pedagogical councils, of basic party organizations and circles of the Polish Teacher's Union, of school cells and youth organizations.

Maximum aid in this sphere should be given to schools by the educational administration and scientific research institutions. As Comrade Benedykt Suchecki emphasized, however, the important thing here is for this aid to be effective, and not to be a new round of reporting, instructions, and regulations. On the other hand, what is obligatory for the teachers' group as well as youth must be put into practice. In this last example, what is important is the pupils' Code of Conduct. It was created almost 10 years ago, after far-reaching discussion with teachers, parents, the youths, and with their organizations. So it should be adhered to all the more. The situation here varies greatly. Let us just take for example an insignificant matter like the school emblem. In a country where no sensible person lays down an excess of discipline, or an insufficient amount of individualism, very few pupils adhere to this duty.

If there are unrealistic rules in the code, they should be modified, but in no way should one allow children and youths to become accustomed to not observing the law.

Comrades, teaching and upbringing should go together. To this end, it indispensable to make more successful use of science subjects toward shaping a modern, rational outlook, and sociohumanistic subjects to get accustomed to an open stance on the achievements of science and technology. In short; more humanities in vocational school, and techinical subjects in general subjects schools -- this is the pivot for the desired program improvements.

This was the aim of Aleksander Bochenski when he spoke at the last meeting of the PRON National Council on the possibility of developing in the educational establishment; broad movement of interest of computer science, an association with computer technology. This should be learning and preparation for modernization, and fascinating adventures that can widen horizons, and interesting ways to spend free time, and scope for competition.

First steps in this direction had been taken; the Mininstry of Education and Upbringing is preparing a program for general computer information, microcomputers are being gradually allocated to educational and training centers. On the whole there are about 700 microcomputers, but demand runs into tens of thousands. We will gradually, in the long-run, resolve the problem, and prepare teachers knowledgeable in this field.

To keep up with contemporary needs schools must teach one how to learn all through the life, how to be equipped with the technology for enhancing and renewing knowledge, and create a climate for permanent education. Its untiring spokesman Professor Bogdan Suchodolski in one of his press interviews, correctly called it not only an important factor of modern culture, but also an indispensable condition for the improvement of professional work and development of democracy.

Here, two issues arise. The first concerns professional improvement: the raising of qualifications, and preparing for changing them several times within the life of the generation being educated today. The second concerns satisfaction of the cognitive needs of man: gaining knowledge as a value in itself, as the standard of living and the quality of life do not just mean the level of material consumption, but also the possibility of participating in culture; and culture is made not just of artistic contents and entertainment but also of intellectual stimuli and more inspirations. This is why constant education is of fundamental significance, of almost doctrinal significance, in our system. On the initiative of the party the Movement for Protection and Popularization of Values of Our Native Tongue, so priceless to the nation, was born. The congress, held in Szczecin and devoted to this issue, was the expression of concern in this sphere expressed by the majority of enlightened Poles.

Language teaching books appeared in bookshops, and the number of dictionaries have increased. The criticism of weaknesses and borrowings [in the language] has intensified. But we all know that every day there appear embarassing examples of lack of skill or carelessness on bookshop shelves as well as in the press and in broadcasts. No one is without fault here. Poor Polish and a specific jargon, as well as borrowings [nalecialosci] irritating to the ear are not absent from our party, other centers of political and social life, or even scientific and cultural life.

The main sources of knowledge of the native tongue are the home and the school. In regard to the home, the situation varies, and it would be strange if it did not. An even greater duty, therefore, is for all levels and types of schooling to be careful about the purity and beauty of the language. Polish language teachers must not be left alone. We must bring about a situation where sets of native literary classics are available in all bookshops.

By the way, in spite of the shortage of several books included in such sets of classics, and well-known problems with handbooks, there is no shortage of third-rate literature and various periodicals poor in content on bookshop shelves and in kiosks. The search for easy profit by producing rubbish is a characteristic of the economic efficiency of some publishing houses. The significant trend of education and upbringing also involves historical education. No one can deny we are drawing conclusions from errors made in that sphere, from simplifications and complacency.

The 100th anniversary of the Polish workers' movement brought about many precious publications, showing itself in its full richness and complexity. Various pieces of work have been published concerning the events and the personalities from the World War I era, the birth and history of the Second Republic, various trends of struggle of our nation with the Hitlerite invader, and the history of People's Poland. At the same time, opposition publications have intensified; the propaganda contraband aims to falsify the elementary facts and popularize a kind of secondary historical illiteracy. The enemy attempts to negate everything won and created by the left and at the same time reanimates the reactionary directions, simplifies the complex, and glorifies the dark pages of history and gives a saintly halo to the shameful fragments of history. This manipulation, which insults the truth about our history, also includes the contrasting of the romantic and the positivistic traditions, the attempts to identify romanticism with opposition and positivism with collaboration. This has nothing to do with historical truths. The positivists and romantics were equally patriotic. The residents of Wielkopolska Region, embracing the idea of organic work, in time reached for their arms in the only fully victorious Polish uprising.

For the romantics, on the other hand, in many of their works they tried to come close to modern revolutionary-democratic ideals and dreamed that books should reach the rural areas. There are varying views and convictions but knowledge cannot differentiate depending on personal emotions and beliefs. Not only the multiplication table but also the principles of physics and biology and the truths of history are one whole. Condemnation of phenomena of mental backwardness, ignorance and superstition should also be a common feature.

Comrades, our party views with utmost seriousness the democratic nature of education. The draft of our program yet again underscores the importance of this matter, but the quality of educational opportunity does not depend on uniformity. There is no alternative between egalitarianism in education or looking after the cleverest. As Comrade (Czeslaw Kubisiewicz) pointed out, one can fully reconcile this apparent contradiction. Leveling things down to the average means in practice leveling things down to a lower level. Each pupil has his own individual level of ability and threshold of difficulty.

Meanwhile, not enough attention is paid in general to pupils who are exceptionally able, and individual predispositions are not taken into account. Starting with the system of tests, there is a shortage of easily available methods for testing ability. Guidance in general fulfills its informative role, but it does not guarantee educational-vocational orientation. Often it is pure chance, pressure from friends, and what is fashonable among parents that is the decisive factor as regards choice of school. Many talents wither away right at the outset because of this. The educational system not only loses diamonds but many of these diamonds do not even reach it. Professor Jan Szczepanski writes that a valuable mineral found in the soil can be extracted after a period of tens or hundreds of years. But a talent that has not been discovered or that has not been exploited is lost once and for all for society.

It is also with this thought in mind that we ought to tackle the basic task of our systems of leveling out the learning conditions at urban and rural schools, in large and small towns, and in the centers and suburbs of cities. Able children are born everywhere, but equality of opportunity is far from available for all of them. It was said with profound class-orientated concern from this platform that our educational system does not embrace on an equal footing young people from various environments. A kind of caste system of recruitment makes it difficult for workers' children to enter certain renowned schools. Children from rural areas encounter many barriers, children who are often additionally burdened with farm work.

One should also note a certain decline in educational aspirations. The many and varied reasons for this were discussed correctly in the debate, while the timeliness of the assessments and proposals of the 19th plenum was also acknowledged. But the slogan of the so-called lost generation also has an effect on the minimalization of educational aspirations. This is a poisoned and slanderous argument.

Socialist Poland was, is, and will be a country of enormous demand for the knowledge and energy of its young people and of the constant development and advancement of young generations. It should be added that social advancement in socialism does not mean the proverbial career of the shoeblack who becomes a billionaire but is the path that has been traversed by millions of young people and by whole classes and strata of the community that have broken away from poverty, handicap, and ignorance. Today the point of departure is immeasurably higher, but the process of mass advancement has not been completed. It ought to and indeed will be intensified. We must make it more lasting. Everything that can be done to raise the level of education as the basic condition for success in life will have considerable significance. To truly enhance and equalize opportunities for young people, an important significance lies in improving the prestige and quality of vocational education.

In this hall, where there are so many of its alumni, I do not have to stress its wide-ranging and valuable achievements. Vocational education has become, in the 40 years (of its existence), a great mainspring of social changes, of economic development, and of the advance of civilization. We do too little to popularize this contribution. And yet, without these schools, the force of the working class and technical cadres, there would be no industrialization and no modernization of this country.

There are, however, reasons for disquiet. Where some vocational schools go forward to meet the problems of tomorrow, others have difficulties in coping with yesterday's traditional tasks. Some have access to new technologies, others lack basic equipment. One can also feel the disparity between the teaching profile and the employment needs across the country, the regions, and the towns. All this points to the fact that institutions preparing the new batch of workers need particular care from the party echelons and organizations.

This applies, among other things -- I shall refer here to the speeches of Comrade Zofia Makowska and Comrade Jozef Lipiec -- to the equipment provided in workshops, and especially to the training of teacher cadres who give professional training. There are many reservations caused by the progress of adapting graduates of vocational schools to workshops. It is essential that upbringing, in fact teachers' duties -- those of the master craftsman and foreman -- are enforced. (?It is essential to) instill respect for professions and good, solid work, and pride in belonging to the working class and its traditions, just as Comrade Henryk Jablonski said: inculcating the ethos of work and craftmanship in the professions.

Dear comrades! The fight for young minds and hearts is going on.

The opposition has been using a kind of ideological lock pick, counting on inexperience, ignorance, and irrationalism. We need our own key, but unfortunately it is often out of date and rusty, speaking figuratively. It is not only a matter of quality level but also of form, and most of all, insufficient consideration for effect, measured in the convictions and attitudes of young people. An important role in their ideological upbringing is played by patriotic upbringing, and attitude of concern for one's own people, interpreted as an organized national community is particularly stressed. It is no accident that oppositionists, while loftily speaking about the people, have been attacking the foundations of their sovereign existence, the socialist state.

Internationalist upbringing is well served by mass holiday exchanges of children and youth with fraternal countries, the international contacts of educational centers: and a social upbringing that teaches the active enjoyment of rights and honest fulfillment of obligations, beginning in school with pupils' self-management, and work for the masses. The common denominator in upbringing goals and actions is the attitude of socialism, interpreted as an essential guarantee and powerful instrument of national development. The affirmation of the system's principles and its achievements of life, with the shaping their will, and their abilities to overcome evil, ossification, degeneration, and nonsense. How beautifully it was expressed by Vlodzimierz Mayakowskiy: I glorify the fatherland as it is, but three times as it will be.

Young people by their nature desire change: They are critical, impatient; sometimes this causes various troubles.

It is, however, a great chance for those in charge of upbringing. No good comes of those who search for the line of least resistance, who conform, and who are selfish. We must value those who are not indifferent, those who wish to change ossified reality, those who wish to bring life closer to the socialist ideals. As Comrade Bogdan Janik put it so well: Let us not clip the wings of the young hotheads. It is the party's duty to win over and support bold and enterprising people, ready to think creatively and do honest work for the common good. How is one to make sure that it is precisely such people that mature and are promoted quickly? How is one to break the habit of shirking responsibility? How is one to break the resistance to those who are deemed difficult because they disturb the blessed peace, attacking ossified procedures and not wishing to reconcile themselves with mediocrity? How is one to break the indifference and aversion quite a number of our fellow countrymen show toward those that stand out and have success?

Promotion of ideologically committed people, creative, innovative, and really the best people is one of the key tasks that determines the solution of all the remaining tasks.

It is, in particular, from this angle that we will, during the next Central Committee session, assess the implementation of the 13th plenum resolution on cadre policy. The young person should be quite clear about what chances he will have if he fulfills certaion conditions. He must be quite clear about what he can achieve through his own work and what he should be doing to speed up the attainment of his goal. This requires that the principles and scope of activity be defined with precision.

The economic reform is, among other things, a great opportunity here. Unfortunately, young people's participation in and passion for its consistent implementation still continue to be insufficient.

The ninth plenum was an important step along the path of stimulating the activeness of young people. It has yielded considerable effects. Information concerning the implementation of its resolution, however, points at the same time to the areas that still lag and to bottlenecks that still exist. A proportion of good intentions has run aground, bogged down in bureaucratic atrophy and inertia, falling victim to solutions that distort the party's intentions. How is one to interpret the fact that, proportionately, more young people are Sejm deputies than members of the voivodship people's council? How is one to interpret the fact that voivodship people's councils have more young people than the primary level people's councils?

Much is still to be done. We say this in particular to party organizations at all levels and to youth organizations. Even though we did not adopt today a new resolution on youth matters, nevertheless the tasks set at the ninth plenum continue to be fully in force. No doubt the 10th congress will carry out a thorough appraisal of their implementation.

Comrades, what passes between teacher and pupil or student is of crucial importance in education and upbringing. All manner of changes, experiments and reforms will be of use if they make teachers' work easier and richer in content and, above all, if they enhance the effect it has. Everything else is of secondary significance here. We are full of respect for this beautiful profession. It is being done almost exclusively by women who combine this responsible work with their duties as wives and mothers.

The Teachers' Charter was adopted during a particularly difficult period for the country and its economy, and all factors were taken into account. We confirm the lasting nature of its fundamental principles. We support the implementation of the rights and duties contained therein, the privileges and restrictions contained therein. We also expect that teachers themselves, teachers' teams, and union branches will make sure that the charter's provisions are not abused.

The shortage of highly qualified teachers in particular is one of the problems posed most acutely at the plenum. Time is needed to change this situation radically. That is why the task of bringing into operation reserves to be found in higher educational establishments, workplaces and among parents is becoming urgent. In the prewar secondary schools people who were later to become the leading lights of Polish science used to be teachers. I have in mind here people like Krzywicki, Kotarbinski, Hajdukiewicz, Sierpinski and [name indistinct]. Hardly any Polish scientist belonging to our young or middle-aged generation today has behind him even one year of school teaching. Even numerous representatives of university teacher training courses do not have such a year. It is extremely rare for assistant professors and senior university lecturers to visit secondary schools and give lessons there.

Proposals have been submitted for a (?defined) period of work in schools and for schools and participation in the implementation of school programs to be treated as an important criterion of the evaluation and promotion of young scholars. It will be necessary to investigate this matter fully and to consider the forms of its implementation. Following already existing experience, we also expect wider participation by engineers and economists in the lessons at schools over which their work institutions hold patronage.

And further: as regards parents committee, they often work actively; they collect money for excursions; they find the materials in short supply; they prepare clothes for school balls and sandwiches for the matriculation examinations. This is a very traditional and, I would say, simplified model of parents' help. After all, there is no shortage of people who could give high-quality lessons or extracurricular training and assist teachers of various subjects. It is worth becoming seriously interested in such a possibility. The idea of national voluntary assistance for schools is, society feels, mainly a call for material donations and for the construction of new education centers. The point is to have a universal and national movement of assistance to schools and teachers and an intensified interest in the whole spectrum of the educational issues.

As for the schools, they should not passively wait for someone to give money, to build, or to make a gift. Many schools, including nontechnical ones, are not waiting for this but are, for instance, taking advantage of the skills provided by pupils' handicraft and school workshops and practical teaching for small overhauls or equipment supply. This is also a precious element in economics education, and simply of good management. Such experience should be popularized by all means. When there is a shortage of means, then the lack of enterprise is even more costly. In 1983-85 half of school workshops produced no equipment used in teaching.

Bureaucratic departmental barriers are also the reason why schools do not have easy access to some sports and cultural places, which are not being fully utilized. There are also cases of a falsely understood defense of one's own places from the intrusion of other schools. The relevant, not only material, but also educational resource is the expansion of welfare by work institutions, as stressed by Comrade Jerzy Majka. There are voivodships in which almost all the schools have thus found friends and guardians, for example, Elblag, Slupsk and Opole Voivodships. Anyway, these are not one-sided benefits. The young people perform straightforward production work, look after pensioners, assist in organizing institution ceremonies, and care for the cleanliness of the institution's surroundings. They are needed by each other.

The school should be ever more firmly established in a system of allied forces, expanding and completing its activities, combining social and cognitive abilities, and the useful activity of youth. The real, mutual current of various organizations and institutions -- that is the supreme ideal of the report on the state of education. Its full realization requires the increasingly expanded participation of youth organizations. general knowledge societies, of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, of the (?Polish-Soviet Friendship Society) the League of Defense of the Country, the League for the Protection of Nature, the mass media, cultural centers, the sports and tourism movement, regional associations, and others. They should interest and unify more young people by enriching what they offer. They should direct their energies and give satisfaction. We are awaiting new initiatives from our comrades active in these organizations.

Esteemed comrades, just a few more words on higher education. Its image, measured by academic and cognitive achievements, by the standard of education and upbringing, and by the degree of relation to practise, is very diverse.

In science, achievements that are creative, serve the country well, and include achievements in the forefront are also accompanied by mediocrity. On the other hand, good teaching worthy of imitation is accompanied by the phenomenon of keeping young people in education for too long. The process of education, from primary school to graduation from higher studies is assumed to average 17 years. As was stressed by Comrade Benon Miskiewicz, extension of this time is a common phenomenon. For instance, of the students at the Warsaw Technical University who began undergraduate studies in 1979-1980 academic year, only one in four had graduated after the full 5 years of study. This is happening when fewer students enter higher education because of the effects of a lower birth rate, resulting in fewer students for each academic teacher than before.

The political crisis that once encompassed some of the higher education establishments is gradually passing. Conditions arise to accelerate this process by joint action of the authorities of the higher education establishments and social organizations, party and youth organizations, scientific workers, and leading students. I repeat: We do not ask anyone what they used to do or where they came from if today he performs his duties conscientiously and recognizes the reasons [racje] for the socialist state and confirms them by his actions. Trust cannot mean, however, a naive attitude or yielding to these who attempt to see good intentions as weakness. We shall continue to apply objective measures in the yes and no decisions [bedziemy stosowac obiektywne miary w decyzjach na tak i nie]. We would like as many as possible of the former and as few as possible of the latter. We would like the self-government rights of the higher education establishments to broaden and be tested more fully in practice. The cadres with higher education constitute about 9 percent of all those employed in the socialized economy sector. This is a good reason for satisfaction. Unfortunately, there is another side to this coin. A considerable proportion of these, as shown by some detailed research, define the way in which their professional qualifications were used as not fully satisfactory or simply improper.

In 1984 no more than 56 percent of graduates from agricultural studies took up work in accordance with their professional training, 45 percent from humanities, 78 percent from technical.

Comrade Jerzy Kurdziel very rightly spoke about it. At present, 60,000 engineers employed in the economy work outside the vocations they trained for. Paradoxical situations happen when graduates, people who have been carefully coached by university lecturers on the most subtle secrets of matter, are offered jobs in a warehouse, because there are many various materials. [laughter]

All this demonstrates that forecasting and long-term planning of cadre needs has never been our strong point. Now, when we define future prospects for the development of the country, we must anticipate needs with appropriate imagination and concern. The causes are also in education. The last years of study in some departments and chairs particularly are not a period for extensive work in resolving important practical tasks. Achieved results should, however, be the foundations for directing graduates to concrete fields, work enterprises, and recommendations for appropriate posts.

The process of deepening and modernizing the specialization in post-graduate studies and of forming effective bonds between school and graduates is often uncoordinated and even casual. The basis of these phenomena is, first of all, the actual disappearance of efforts to obtain scientific cadres by industry, the economy, administration, and secondary schools. An academic teacher should not confine himself to the walls of the school.

To ensure the appropriate level of preparedness of his graduates, he should know and understand the conditions of the professional areas for which he is preparing a new generation of experts. He must test himself, from time to time, in the conditions in which his wards will be working.

It is thus becoming an urgent task to undertake work on the systematic definition of the principles and status of the rational flow of cadres between universities, scientific and development centers, and industry and other areas of the economy, and particular areas of state activity and social life. Their link and cooperation are necessary for science as well as for practical matters. Creative man, understanding the reality around him, directing his activity toward the realistic needs of the country, must have genuine social knowledge. In the long term, for this is a matter not just of the last few years, the subject of Marxism-Leninism has lost its place in education -- the role of social subjects of the greatest ideological importance. This has various consequences, including gaps in the preparedness of teaching cadres in transmitting knowledge and training in the spirit of the ideals of educational socialism. Ensuring for Marxism-Leninism, in accordance with the resolutions of the 13th and 19th plenums, its proper place in the whole educational system is one of the main tasks of the university and school party organizations, of our comrade teachers, methodological centers, publications and magazines.

Esteemed comrades, all intentions for the future and the whole strategy of training are based on the premise of the continuity of peace in Europe and the world, on the peace variant of the development of history. But the peace that has lasted for 4 decades must not be treated as a good thing that has been guaranteed once and for all. As the (?union of young fighters) used to sing: One does not wait for peace. This is a value created, defended, one could almost say, conquered, in efforts and struggle at many levels. Education for the future is for us education for peace, not only because such is our philosophy, such is the need arising from our national experiences, but also because the achievement of the socialist stage of history is that there are favorable conditions for this.

What we have achieved in the last few years -- in the strengthening of the Polish link in socialism as a whole and of its defense capability, in bonding closer together the alliance with fraternal states and in thwarting imperialist plans aimed at destabilization and hopes that a chain reaction having ominous consequences would thus be brought about -- also belongs to these gains.

We have entered the year of peace proclaimed by the United Nations with our heads held high and with a feeling that we have carried out our obligations well. The proposals of the Soviet Union for the elimination of the world's nuclear weapons by the end of this century are of even greater importance for Poland. This bold program, which is already being termed Gorbachev's plan, maps out a road which is not easy but which is realistic and based on sound criteria of mutual security, a road leading to freeing mankind from the specter of nuclear catastrophe. It also provides us with a great chance for exploiting for peaceful purposes the colossal potential and enormous resources slated for the development of arsenals. We support fully and completely this great historic initiative, confirming yet again that socialism, peace and progress are inseparable concepts. The source of the optimism with which we think about our children and about our young people is to be found in this. This is our happiness and concern. This is the future of socialist Poland, in other words above all our responsibility and our great party-based and national duty. [applause]

Plenum Resolution

LD012044 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 1 Feb 86

["Resolution of PUWP CC Plenum" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 1 -- The PUWP Central Committee, after examining the draft programme of the Polish United Workers' Party, takes a decision to submit it under a general party discussion.

The draft party programme, worked out in line with the resolution of the 9th extraordinary congress, formulates the goals of the socialist building in Poland, outlines the long-term lines of socio-economic development, the system of socialist democracy, culture, education, and science, consolidates Poland's security and its international position, defines the tasks of the party as a leading force of the socialist building.

The Central Committee states that the Commission for the PUWP Programme and its drafting team fulfilled their tasks.

The Central Committee expects that the discussion over the draft programme will enrich it with the wisdom and experience of the whole party, all the working people speaking in favour of socialism, that it will enable to point out the best way for meeting difficult tasks of the contemporary times and future. PUWP CC calls on workers, farmers and intelligentia, on youth, and allies parties and socio-political organizations to take part in the debate over the directions of further development of our motherland -- the Polish People's Republic.

The Central Committee obliges party organizations of the basic level and voivodship committees to carefully collect remarks, opinions and proposals voiced in the pre-congress discussion and to convey them to the congress commission with a view to working out the "PUWP programme" which will be subject to discussion at the debates of the 10th PUWP Congress.

Plenum Ends

LD012209 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Feb. 1 -- After two-day debates, the 24th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party came to end here today. The meeting was presided over by the first secretary of PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Nine speakers took the floor in the discussion today.

The Central Committee unanimously adopted the resolution on making the draft programme of the Polish United Workers' Party subject to general party discussion.

The resolution of the PUWP CC 24th plenary meeting "on the actions for development of the system of education" was also adopted unanimously.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

AU241000 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 23 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] AGERPRESS -- On 22 January, a press conference organized by the commercial representation of the USSR in Bucharest, was held in the capital city of Romania on the occasion of signing the agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986-90 between Romania and the USSR and the trade protocol for 1986.

The commercial representative of the USSR, L.A. Afanasyev, highlighted the good relations of economic cooperation established between the two countries and the upward course of the mutual goods exchanges. Stressing the significant role these relations play in the two countries' economies, the speaker noted that Romanian-Soviet goods exchanges are expected to increase by more than 20 percent in 1986.

Nuclear Power Plant Decision

WA041511 Budpest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Jan 86 p3

[Text] MTI -- The site of the nuclear power plant to be built in Romania has been decided with the help of the Soviets. Preparatory work will begin as early as March, according to information related at a press conference held at the Soviet trade mission in Bucharest. The nuclear power plant will be built a few miles southwest of Piatra Neamt. They would like to make the first block operational by 1990.

L.A. Afanasyev, the chief of the Soviet trade mission, spoke in detail at the press conference about Soviet-Romanian energy cooperation. He noted that the ratio of energy sources among Soviet exports will noticeably increase. At present it makes up 60-65 percent of the exports to Romania. Soviet oil deliveries will increase by 2.5 times in the current 5-year plan. The Soviet exported 2 million tons of oil to Romania in 1985, but the scheduled deliveries for 1985 have not been fulfilled, thus the amount will be more than this. They could have delivered more, he said, but there were not enough satisfactory Romanian products for countertrade.

VISITING MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS TALKS

With Pungan, Bulucea

AU241844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/1/1986 -- Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Vasile Pungan and Romanian Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Vasile Bulucea had interviews on Friday, January 24, with the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, Abdellatif Filali.

New ways of boosting economic and commercial exchanges on mutually advantageous terms, as well as modalities of expanding cooperation in port and road construction and in other areas of activity were examined.

Received By Ceausescu

AU241948 Bucharest AGEPRRES in English 1926 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/1/1986 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on January 24 Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, now on a visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed a message of friendship and a warm salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu from his majesty, King Hassan II.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was warmly congratulated on his forthcoming birthday, and he was also addressed best wishes of good health and happiness, of success in his activity.

The Moroccan minister pointed to the high appreciation in his country for the Romanian head of state's tireless activity for peace, detente and understanding, for the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the feelings expressed and conveyed, in his turn, a cordial salute and best wishes to the Moroccan head of state as well as wishes of prosperity, welfare and peace to the friendly Moroccan people.

During the interview, the atmosphere of which was cordial, reference was made to the fine ties of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Morocco which see steady development, in accordance with full equality, mutual esteem and respect. Willingness was also expressed to work for the further expansion of bilateral cooperation and collaboration, and for the increase of economic exchanges between the two countries, in the interests and for the benefit of the Romanian and Moroccan peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and understanding among nations.

Current international political issues were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that, under the circumstances, the cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, and the ensurance of peace on our planet were major problems of our days. In that framework, it was assessed that all the peoples and forces declaring for disarmament and peace should intensify their struggle to induce the halting of the dangerous course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined the need for the negotiated settlement of all the conflicts extant in various parts of the world.

The resolution of questions related to under-development, inclusive of foreign debts, the passage to real negotiations between developing and developed countries with a view to solving such problems, and the establishment of a new international economic order are of special importance for the elimination of the states of tension among states.

Emphasis was placed on the significance of the consolidation of all the people's independence and the ensurance of appropriate conditions for their socioeconomic progress, of the strict observance of each people's right to freely choose its socio-economic development path, without any outside interference.

During the interview, special attention was given to the situation on the African Continent.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need that the African countries should strengthen their unity, collaboration and solidarity in the resolution of the complex problem facing the peoples in that part of the world. On this occasion too, it was reiterated Socialist Romania's support to the African peoples' fight for the consolidation of their independence, for their socioeconomic development, against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies.

The interview was attended by Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva.

President was Abd al-Wahab Chorfi, ambassador of the Kingdom of Morocco in Bucharest.

MUBARAK RECEIVES FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER OPREA

AU270820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0735 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo AGERPRES 27/1/1986 -- A message of friendship was handed over to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, on behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as best wishes of peace, welfare and progress to the friendly Egyptian people, by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, co-chairman of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, while being received by the Egyptian head of state.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak requested that friendly warm greetings be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

On the Romanian President's birthday, the Egyptian president conveyed, on this occasion too, warm congratulations to the Romanian head of state as well as best wishes of good health and happiness, of great power of work.

During the talk, satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of ties of close friendship and collaboration between the two countries, and possibilities were analysed to further develop Romanian-Egyptian cooperation, on an economic plane in particular, in keeping with the talks and understandings convenanted at top level. Romania's position, President Nicolae Ceausescu's considerations on the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the political, negotiated settlement of Middle East issues, of all the interstate conflicts, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order were also set forth.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed his high appreciation for the constructive and active position consistently promoted by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding a political solution to the Middle East conflict as well as for the Romanian president's initiatives and efforts along this line.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and respect.

Present were Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister of Egypt, co-chairman of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation.

SEVERE SNOWSTORM STRIKES; PARTY, STATE RESPOND

AU021828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/2/1986 -- As the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications informs, the rigour of the weather in Oltenia, Muntenia, South Modova and Dobrogea has affected rail, road, naval and air transport. Although rail traffic keeps going on, speed restrictions have been set in the some sections in the south of the country. Measures have been taken to keep railroads and installations in operation. More than 5,500 people are working to clear the snow in marshalling yards, railway stations, and other areas.

As for road transport, traffic on national roads proceeds normally.

As for naval transport, activities in river and sea ports proceed with difficulty and measures will be taken to protect ships and harbour facilities. In Constanta, the weather is getting worse, the wind blows at 77 km per hour and the sea is very rough (fifth degree).

Air traffic is temporarily suspended from 2 p.m., as Bucharest airports Otopeni and Baneasa closed because of the high wind blowing in the south of the country. Foreign flights were directed to the M. Kogalniceanu Airport in Constanta.

Telecommunications installations operate normally.

Private Cars Banned

AU031054 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Excerpts] In the past 24 hours, Romania has been affected by a frontal depression in the central Mediterranean basin, a fact which created typical conditions for snowstorms in the south of the country. Differences in temperatures ranging from 6 degrees Centigrade in the southwest to minus 9 degrees Centigrade in north Moldavia have been registered.

During the next 24 hours, weather will get colder in all the regions of the country and the sky will stay overcast. Minimum temperatures will range between minus 16 and minus 10 degrees in the northeast and the center of the country, even lower in some localities, and between minus 10 and minus 2 degrees in other regions. Maximum temperatures will range between minus 10 degress and zero centigrades, or higher in some localities in the southwest.

The weather forecast for the next 3 days is the following: The weather will stay cold, with frosts during the night, particularly in the center and northeast of the country, and the sky will stay overcast in the south and later in the east as well. Snow will fall locally in the south and east and the wind speed will increase to 40-50 kilometers per hour from the east and snowstorms will be registered in the south and east. Minimum temperatures will range between minus 20 degrees to minus 10 degrees centigrade in the north and center of the country and between minus 15 degrees and minus 5 degrees centigrade in the other regions, maximum temperatures will be between minus 5 and zero degrees centigrade, somewhat higher in the south.

The heavy snowfalls which have also affected Bucharest made traffic more difficult on the streets of the capital city and the incoming roads to the city and the activities of ensuring supply and public transportations are also more difficult.

Local party and state bodies have taken operational measures to clear the streets.

To ensure the food supply for the population, measures have been taken to clear snow around stores, bakeries, and milk centers and to clear streets to ensure transportation of food to markets and stores.

Regarding public transportation, actions have been taken to make the best use of the subway and tramways to make up for disruptions in the circulation of buses and trolleys.

Special attention is paid to ensure the supply of industry with raw materials. Teams of workers are taking part in snow clearing actions on the roads to the depots, storage places, and industrial halls, so that tomorrow morning all units start work under normal conditions.

The Ministry of Education and Instruction announces that in localities affected by the snowstorm the holiday of 1-8 grade pupils will be prolonged to a date which will be announced later.

The Traffic Department of the General Police Inspectorate announces: as a result of the great snowfall and severe snowstorms which affected a great part of the country, particularly the south and east, and which have made traffic conditions difficult, to ensure the movement of vehicles intended to transport the people's food supply and in order to avoid blocking public roads, as of 2 February 1986 the use of private cars is completely banned in and outside built-up areas, in Bucharest and in the following counties: the Ilfov Agricultural District of Bucharest, Mehedinti, Gorj, Dolj, Vilcea, Olt, Arges, Teleorman, Giurgiu, Dimbovita, Calarasi, Ialomita, Prahova, Buzau, Braila, Galati, Vrancea, Bacau, Neamt, and Suceava.

Weather Improves

AU032101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/2/1986 -- On Monday, February 3, there were fewer snowfalls in Romania -- only in the southern and eastern parts of the country -- as wind intensity dropped to 40-60 kph.

Rail traffic is opened on all main lines. Several secondary lines in Muntenia have been closed to traffic. Substantial human forces and equipment continue operations to remove the snow.

In the port of Constanta -- where there was a heavy snowdrift on Monday, February 3 -- activities were hindered by both low visibility and a wind that blew at 50 to 55 kph. A high sea (5-6 degrees) caused difficulties in ship movement. Steps have been taken in the basin to protect the roughly 100 vessels tied to quays and goods handling continued in number of berths. All means are concentrated on clearing the roads, railways and access routes to the port.

Snow-clearing actions

Considerable human and material forces have been mobilized in Bucharest to do away with the effects of snow.

On February 3, 470 special equipment-tractors equipped with ploughs, road graders and turbo-cutters -- as well as several hundred thousand citizens worked to deblock roads and access routes to economic units, bakeries and diary units, stores and marketplaces.

Action is taken to put trolleybus lines and part of tram lines back in operation, as public transport is ensured by the tube that carries people to industrial sites.

Substantial forces are concentrated to mend the drinking water supply system, which was damaged by snowdrift and frost.

Measures are applied to operatively mend faults in oil production sectors. The 2,500 electricians, mechanical workers and oilfielders involved in these actions managed to put back on line more than 2,200 wells as well as a number of installations that have been adversely affected by the weather.

Miners in coal basins work to clear open-cast equipment, transport lines and underground pit mouths. As many as 16 technological lines, served by large-capacity excavators, were in operation at the units of the mining combine at Rovinari, Gorj County, while the underground mines at Urdai, Farcasesti, Rogojelu, Albeni continued their operations. Similar actions were taken by miners at the mining combine at Mortu.

In all the counties affected by the snow storm the substantial human forces and equipment of farm-machinery stations, state farming enterprises, producer cooperative farms, inter-cooperative associations were used to deblock access routes to fodder bases and animal breeding units, to green and solar houses.

U.S. SHOWING RESOLVE IN FACE OF SHUTTLE ACCIDENT

AU031919 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 86 p 2

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Challenge of Progress"]

[Excerpts] Space has once again challenged people. People met that challenge with a new challenge.

The collective consciousness has been darkened by the tragedy of the space ship Challenger that exploded after flying for only 72 seconds, the tragedy watched directly on television by almost all America and the picture of it then went around the whole world. That was the greatest accident in the quarter-century-long U.S. space research program and, at the same time, a tragic event that turned pioneers (many would call them heroes) into victims.

However, despite everything, despite strong and understandable emotional moments and briefly announced technological forecasts that there will probably be some delays or changes in the next flights of the shuttle -- 15 missions have been planned for this year -- there will be no giving up.

Research will continue. For, as U.S. President Ronald Reagan has put it, the future does not belong to the fainthearted. The Challenger crew has pulled us into the future, and we will continue to follow it.

Some people will -- as is already being done -- speak about the possibility that the almost complete success of the previous 10 flights of the Challenger space ship has introduced a possibly excessive dose of self-assurance in the experts and a feeling in the public that a trip into space was already becoming something routine.

Let us return to what is essential, and that is -- one has the impression -- in that very curiosity of the human spirit, in man's efforts, despite tragedies, to search for the new, the unexplored.

The challenge of progress is great; of course, a high price is often paid, but -- as we have witnessed -- there is regular progress.

On the other hand, however, one should not neglect the opinions of those who warn that, before going into space, one should put in order the situation on earth, that one should, in short, remove many disagreements and conflicts and establish more cooperation and agreement.

Despite this, few people will demand that the research and search for the roads of all-encompassing progress be abandoned. There also lies the significance of the expressed resoluteness not to give up the future flights, despite the victims who -- let us repeat -- "pull us into the future."

PSYCHIATRY NOT ABUSED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

LD032206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1951 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 3 (TANJUG) -- Charges that Yugoslavia is abusing psychiatry for political purposes have been officially denied in Belgrade. Claims to this effect are completely groundless, writes VECERNJE NOVOSTI of Belgrade citing an announcement by a medical commission.

"We are prepared to make our findings available at any time to the highest medical experts, who may satisfy themselves in direct contact with the patients whether or not it was necessary to impose measures of isolation on treated persons," says the announcement issued by the commission consisting of five psychiatrists.

The article published by VECERNJE NOVOSTI in two installments refers to a petition allegedly addressed to the Assembly of Yugoslavia and requesting an inquiry into abuse of psychiatry for political purposes in Yugoslavia. The content of the petition, signed by an informal "board for the protection of opinion and expression," was carried by some media abroad as well as by a paper published by the anti-Yugosiav emigration in London.

Following up the claims, the journalist Borislav Komad established that the petition -- although, allegedly, sent to the Assembly of Yugoslavia early in January -- had not been received by the addressee.

Some of the signatories of the petition were interviewed by the reporter. One of them, the painter Mica Popovic, said: "In fact, our writing was in the nature of a warning against abuse of psychiatry, rather than some kind of evidence that it was abused. For, you know, such matters are very difficult to prove." Another, Professor Neca Jovanov, said the petition cited five cases "who we were informed should be inquired into."

The reporter then interviewed psychiatrists working at the jail hospital in Belgrade who made available to him the complete diagnoses of some of the patients involved, although under their initials. At the same time, the names of the doctors were given in full.

Finally, VECERNJE NOVOSTI cites Predrag Matovic, a senior official at the Federal Secretariat for Justice, who spoke about Yugoslavia's criminal law provisions in cases of sending patients for compulsory psychiatric treatment.

The paper concludes by criticizing some media abroad for carrying the content of the petition, but failing to publish a subsequent denial by the Federal Secretariat for Information which assessed the claims about abuse of psychiatry in Yugoslavia as "false" and "completely groundless." The only exception, says VECERNJE NOVOSTI, was THE TIMES of London which published also the denial.

The installments of the Belgrade paper's article were headlined, "A Shot at the Facts" and "Belying the Truth."

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER HEARS KOSOVO REPORT

LD010049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 31 Jan 86

["SFRY Assembly -- Introductory Speech by Boro Denkov" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Our strategic task is to frustrate each action, each operation, each move and every activity which, whether indirectly or directly, operates as a pressure on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Our common assessment is that to be successful in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, it is vital that we involve all the progressive forces of the country, simultaneously combating nationalism and similar negative phenomena in our own environment, too, said Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, which is considering the problem of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure.

So we must uncompromisingly oppose the pressures for emigration of the non-Albanian population from Kosovo with all means -- political, ideological and legal -- and fight it out to the end to ensure that all peoples in this small area, regardless of their nationality, live in an atmosphere of full trust, understanding, accord and togetherness, while fully respecting specific national characteristics.

The situation in Kosovo, Denkov added, has been significantly normalized. By the LC's ideopolitical action, by legal and other measures of the state organs, and by the broad action of the working class and the working people of Kosovo, the openly aggressive counterrevolutionary activity from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has been interrupted and foiled. It is precisely by these actions that the area has been extended and essential preconditions have been created for improving the political and security situation in Kosovo and beyond in the country.

With all that has been done so far, the possibilities for hostile activity have been narrowed, but the struggle against nationalism has still not been conclusively won. It is unrealistic to expect that this struggle of ours will be easy or straightforward, or that in a short time major disturbances can be overcome and numerous difficult problems resolved. These arose out of the counterrevolutionary events and the mistaken political orientation of a part of the provincial political leadership, which preceded the counterrevolution and played into its hands. Acting over a long period of time, in an organized and perfidious manner, the enemy succeeded in provoking a crisis of consciousness and wavering among a section of citizens of Albanian nationality, particularly among the intelligentsia, students, and secondary school young people. We can and will overcome such indoctrination of parts of the most vital social structures of the Albanian nationality by persistent exposure of the aims, methods, and means of the irredentists. At the same time we must get rid of our own illusions that this will be done quickly. The phenomenon of nationalism had a fairly lengthy prehistory before it reached its culmination; therefore, time is objectively necessary for it to be completely overcome and the situation improved. All that is nationalistic and chauvinistic will be uprooted from the consciousness of a part of the younger generation more quickly and successfully, to the degree the ideo-political capability in the LC, youth organization, trade unions, and Socialist Alliance grows. They must systematically, and unitedly act in line with the LCY platform. They must be skilled at consistently fighting for the development of self-management, the reaffirmation of brotherhood, unity, and equality, and involving in their actions the broadest possible strata of working people and citizens, young people, and pioneers.

Any negative phenomenon, and particularly national intolerance and intranational friction, the most serious consequence of which is emigration under pressure, is fatal in our multinational community for all nations and nationalities, for our whole country. In this context the role of the law and order and judicial organs is more clearly defined, as is their responsibility for the struggle against nationalistic, irredentist, and other hostile phenomena and their perpetrators. This is the most effective form of ideo-political and criminal-legal differentiation. It is an essential condition to protect the greater part of the Albanian nationality from nationalistic labelling and to reduce the social basis for recruiting irredentists.

Practice confirms, Denkov continued, that the enemy has changed tactics in the same measure as our action has become more effective. What is nevertheless a constant factor in such a situation is the persistent attempt by nationalists and irredentists to maintain the continuity of the slogan "Ethnically pure Kosovo", as an argument for the creation of "the Republic of Kosovo". It is clear that their ultimate goal is to endanger Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and to destroy the system of socialist self-management as the form of the Yugoslav working class and working people's power.

Attempts to lend events a different character have not ceased. There have been constant efforts to sow mistrust, chauvinism, fear, and insecurity. It is precisely this which has provoked the phenomenon and speeded up the process of emigration of the non-Albanian population from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo under pressure, in particular Serbs and Montenegrins.

Denkov then noted that we are faced with the phenomenon which threatens the basic foundations of our socialist revolution. In this light figures are a marginal category--the aims and consequences should motivate us toward even more determined work.

In the interests of the people of our multinational community, we must employ all means to prevent the legalization of the right of the majority to determine the fate of the minority. This is the real and natural interest of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia as well. Thus the task of all our social factors is to unmask ideologically, politically, and legally any nationalistic or irredentist behavior, that is any phenomenon of an anti-Yugoslav character. In this way we will most effectively expose and eradicate any exponent and supporter of this irredentist slogan. This is the sphere of activity and work of the state organs and the organs of the judiciary, and it is generally assessed that during this period they have become even better equipped to successfully cary out this aspect of their tasks. However, there is no room for complacency, because we are nevertheless dealing with the resilient action slogan of an enemy who has changed and changes its methods and forms in order to sustain them.

The struggle against nationalism must be organized and must be directed and led by the most responsible factors of our political system. The most effective form of this struggle is the consistent and uncompromising execution of the tasks laid down in our Constitution, laws, and political documents. This should also serve as a barrier against the possibility of one nationalism being fought with another.

It is worrying, he emphasized, that the self-managing regulations in some organizations of associated labor lead to inequality among working people on the basis of different national affiliation. If a self-managing act, according to which the workers determine their rights and obligations, is such that it generates inequality on a national linguistic basis, then it poses a greater social danger and is more harmful than the activity of the nationalists themselves. This, then, is a good argument for our struggle against nationalism to be aimed at the consequences, and not primarily against its causes. What is more, these phenomena indicate that we have not succeeded in sharpening our reflexes to be able to recognize the instigators of nationalism among members of the LC, self-managers, and in some leadership cadres. All this speaks of a confused ideological and political awareness in one of the essential factors on which our system of direct socialist democracy rests. This and similar questions should not be avoided in the debate on the Critical Analysis of the functioning of our political system.

A prominent place goes to ideopolitical differentiation, which even today, 5 years after the counterrevolutionary events, has not acquired the necessary breadth, depth, and substance. This hinders the overall action of organized forces aimed at the political and security stabilization of Kosovo, and has a negative effect on the state, administrative, and judicial organs.

The efforts being invested in Kosovo have yielded some positive results. This is indisputable, and recognition should be given to the cadres in Kosovo for what they are doing to stabilize the situation in the province.

Numerous efforts are also being made to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, but, he added, we must work on eliminating the pressures. It is clear that pressures are the result of enemy activity and the indoctrinated minority of the Albanian population of Kosovo. We must mobilize the greatest possible number of citizens of Albanian nationality for the task of eliminating the pressures, and in this way prevent the enemy from hiding behind the entire Albanian nationality, which we are firmly convinced is aligned to our socialist and self-managing orientation.

Young people, pupils, and students are primarily in the grip of indoctrination, said Boro Denkov, but so is a section of educational workers, among whom the majority of the perpetrators of illegal and other forms of hostile activity were and still are recruited. Young people, and even minors, are for the most part responsible for the desecration of graves, writing hostile slogans, and so on. This conclusion is supported by the fact that of the 131 persons against whom criminal charges have been brought recently for membership of illegal organizations, 75 of them, or almost 60 percent, were from the ranks of students, pupils, and educational workers. More than 63 percent of them were under the age of 27.

In addition to written and verbal propaganda with irredentist content, there is also present in Kosovo continuing illegal hostile activity initiated primarily by former political prisoners who rely on unexposed hostile elements and winning over new fellow travellers.

From 1981 to the end of 1985, a total of 96 hostile organizations and groups were uncovered. In criminal proceedings 1,102 persons were sentenced for illegal activity, while 2,675 were convicted for offenses of public hostile statements and other forms of activity. However, new illegal [word indistinct] are being discovered.

The irredentists are attempting to create outposts in all areas where members of the Albanian nationality live. The recent discovery of several linked illegal groups throughout the country acting within the framework of two organizations -- the "Movement for an Albanian Socialist Republic in Yugoslavia" (PASRJ) and the "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo" (MLK) -- bears witness to this.

Eight of their district committees were discovered in Kosovo and four district committees in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The aim of these organizations is the creation of a so-called Communist Party of Kosovo, as a supposed vanguard, that is a movement of Albanians in all areas of Yugoslavia which would work toward the secessions of Kosovo and its annexation to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. They even attempted to win over to their dirty work some members of the armed forces and the internal affiars organs.

The activity of these organizations is characterized by close ties, or joint work, with extreme emigre groups of Albanian origin in the West, and direct contact with the Albanian intelligence service from which they obtain moral and material support and instructions for their work.

The members of these organizations and groups who have been detected possessed a large quantity of propaganda material, photocopying machines and typewriters, ammunition and weapons, as well as a considerable sum of money in dinars and foreign currency which was intended for the purchase of weapons and for assistance to the families of those in prison.

So far, 131 criminal charges have been brought against members of these organizations and groups, while a further 300 persons have been uncovered who were linked with them or who knew of their hostile activity.

The extent of the underground hostile activity and the continuing propaganda from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism increase the atmosphere of tension and influence the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In this connection special attention should be paid to the continuing presence of attacks and other forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins and their property. During the last 3 months of last year, 13 cases of attacks against the property of Serbs and Montenegrins were registered, and there were two cases of rape and two attempted rapes of women of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality. These facts indicate that the irredentists, despite the blows they suffered from 1981 up to the present, have not abandoned their aims. It is realistic to expect that they will resort to other, even more perfidious forms and methods of activity, and that they will attempt to encourage insecurity, to demoralize and frighten the positive forces which are fighting for the stabilization of the situation, the strengthening of brotherhood and unity, and the creation of conditions for the further development of socialist self-management in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Relying on the positive forces from the ranks of all nations and nationalities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and in the framework of actions aimed at realizing the LCY platform in Kosovo, the security organs have so far carried out very important, complex, and extensive tasks. This is best shown by the number of underground groups and other perpetrators of subversive activity which have been discovered, on the basis of which almost 4,000 criminal charges and charges for offenses have been brought so far. To this should be added the activity of these organs in maintaining public order and peace, in preventing and eradicating crime, and carrying out other tasks within their competence. It should be borne in mind that the internal affairs organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have been radically rejuvenated since 1981, so that parallel with the execution of their everyday duties, they are also investing efforts in their professional advancement and gaining the necessary experience essential for carrying out their security task.

Because of hostile activity, 176 educational workers, 11 university professors, and 511 students have been removed from schools and universities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. This fact deserves particular attention. 1,800 members of the LC have been expelled, of whom 1,600 were Albanians. These social measures indicate how intensively efforts in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are aimed at exposing and disabling the activity and manifestations of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The prevailing situation, however, indicates that this is still not enough. In particular, it should not be expected that the internal affairs organs and other law enforcement organs should do what must be done by others. The existing situation calls for the even wider involvement of all social subjects in order to effectively carry out the stances and conclusions established in the LCY platform on Kosovo, the conclusions of this chamber, and the stances and conclusions which have been adopted in the foregoing period by the competent organs in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Only with the activity of all social subjects can we more rapidly create the necessary conditions for the undisturbed, tranquil life, work, and all-around development of all the nations and nationalities who live in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and thereby also the conditions for preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this region, said Boro Denkov in conclusion.

ECONOMIC TRENDS, POLICIES DISCUSSED AT ASSEMBLY

LD010008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- A joint assessment has been made that a positive change in economic activity must be achieved in 1986, as the first year of the new medium-term plan.

This was stated by Milos Sindjic at the session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, as he informed delegates about economic trends at the start of the year. The crisis must not be allowed to continue, for this would increase the many risks, worsen contradictions, and make the situation as a whole worse.

The economic situation during the transition from 1985 to 1986 has been characterized by a certain level of growth in production and exports, the rapid adaptation of the economy to the new economic system, and solutions and economic policy measures undertaken. However, there has also been a rapid increase in consumption and a high level of inflation, along with the continued fall in quality of economic activity. Thus we have started 1986 under rather unfavorable circumstances, Milos Sinkjic added.

According to statistics and the assessment for 1985, industrial production grew by 2.7 percent compared with 1984. Agricultural production fell by 7.1 percent as a result of the well-known consequences of the drought and other unfavorable climatic conditions. Tourist activity registered an increase of about 12 percent ($1,031,000) in foreign currency income. In 1985 Yugoslavia achieved social production worth about $70 billion, or about $3,000 per head of population.

Employment in the public sector grew by 2.8 percent, so that the number of people employed at the end of 1985 was 6,481,700. In the course of last year more than 80,000 new employees were hired. The number of people seeking work went up by 6.7 percent and amounted to 1,040,000. Labor productivity in industry went down by about 0.5 percent and social productivity as a whole by about 1.5 percent.

Exports increased by 6.5 percent: exports to the convertible currency area by 3 percent and to the clearing area by 12.6 percent. Imports increased 4.6 percent; this led to an 87.4 percent level of exports covering imports, which is higher than in previous years. However, the level of exports covering imports as applied to the convertible currency area fell. This must be corrected in the coming period.

As a result of these economic trade relations with other countries, Sindjic said, and according to the preceding figures and in current effective rates, a surplus of $774 million was achieved in the current balance of payments.

Investments were down by about 6 percent. However, they grew to a certain extent, as did construction work, particularly in the second half of the year. It is significant to note that the level of self-financing of investments grew considerably. However, there is a certain tendency to expand the front of economic and uneconomic investments through deficit financing, as has been done up to now. This, of course, must be prevented. The slow coordination among federal and republican or provincial legal regulations in the financial system contributes to this. It also opens up room for continuing the practice of making investments without collateral, and other practices which lack financial discipline.

Total personal consumption went down by a little more than 1 percent, while real personal incomes grew by 0.9 percent, which is the first rise after 5 years of falling levels.

In order to successfully carry out established aims and tasks in joint economic and development policy, Sindjic said, it is now most essential for us to concentrate most of our activities and efforts within the realm of economic activity and exponents of development and economic policy on increasing production and exports.

It is particularly important that we achieve the financial consolidation of the economy, adopt the anti-inflation policy measures envisaged, as well as a new foreign currency system, and carry out changes in the banking, credit, and tax system. Together with the normalization of external liquidity, [words indistinct] function of a measure of value and criterion for price, and the only trading and payment means in the country, and become a world currency, Milos Sindjic said. In the course of next week, the Federal Executive Council will set out relevant draft laws on conversion of credits from primary issue, currency differences at the National Bank of Yugoslavia, bringing accountancy value into line with real value, supplementing the law on remedial measures, converting credits of the National Bank of Yugoslavia given to the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation, subsidies for artificial fertilizers, and bank interest rates.

Sindjic then stressed that there is no reason to fear a price and income freeze, or for dreamt-up decisions on increasing prices. As we have determined in this Assembly, the treasury's guidance is that we conduct an anti-inflationary policy by economic means, by creating economic conditions to overcome inflation; only in exceptional circumstances do we apply measures of social and direct control of prices envisaged in the law. We see that higher inflation and economic inefficiency go together. Hence the importance of increasing the efficiency of economic activity, in order to reduce inflation. It must be understood that the true defeat of inflation begins when labor productivity starts to grow, and that our living standards can grow from the moment that the growth in social product is greater than external and internal urgent material commitments; when we arrive at a situation where we produce more than we consume.

This operational plan also encompasses those tasks relating to the implementation of the accelerated development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; the preparation of appropriate solutions for obligations taken on in relation to the stimulation of economic development in the Socialist Republic of Serbia outside the territories of the socialist autonomous provinces; consideration of the possiblities of postponing the annuities of the economy of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; measures which have been approved by individual conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, and others.

The Federal Executive Council will also prepare appropriate regulations in the field of expanded production and its financing, bearing in mind those resulting from perceptions so far of the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management.

The foreign exchange market has been proceeding under difficult conditions. However, it is beginning to work smoothly and is already functioning better than at the beginning of the month. Limiting the operation of the foreign exchange market is the fact that authorized banks only in December of last year opened letters of credit for making payments abroad in order to obtain semi-processed materials, general consumer goods, and other things amounting to $774 million. This is significantly above what may be considered normal and must bring about a special reexamination of such behavior.

From 1 January until today, commitments on foreign credits have been paid which amount to $5.882 billion, which is almost twice as much as last year.

At the same time, according to the first incomplete figures, up to 23 January payments for the import of semiprocessed materials and other goods and services of $183 million have been made, which is below the average for last year and indicates that the process of production is confronted by difficulties and a gamut of adaptations to new regulations.

Concluding with 29 January, $552 million have been sold at the inter-bank meeting of the foreign exchange market. This sum was sold by three and bought up by nine of the 11 authorised banks. The banks are now fulfilling the regulations of minimum foreign exchange funds in the framework of their net foreign exchange position. Thanks to the measures taken, the foreign exchange market is functioning well.

The most important thing is that we now shorten as much as possible the days of adapting the economy to the new economic-system solutions and measures of current economic policy. The majority of the legislative acts [podzakonski akti] have been adopted and what remains to be adopted, including certain addenda and corrections to the legislative acts, which practice is pointing to, will further ease the application of the adopted laws in the field of foreign economic relations, the banking and credit system, and the accounting system. Certain attempts to belittle the importance of and even to evade the adopted regulations must be corrected in good time. The Federal Executive Council will take appropriate steps in this direction so that adopted solutions are consistently applied, whether it is a matter of the successful functioning of the foreign currency market, the achievement of socially recognized production needs, an addendum or correction in commodity regimes, or the extension of stimulatory measures for export.

Sindjic added that the Federal Executive Council, immediately on completion of the negotiations with the IMF, will suggest an appropriate model for conducting an interest rates policy in the coming months.

It is extremely important that the decisions determined by social contract on the generation and distribution of income, net income, wages, and funds for common consumption are implemented to the full, so that in each organization of associated labor, and in other subjects of economic activity, objective bases and measures are determined, bearing in mind the LCY Central Committee stances on the method of the formation of wages down [uravnilovka] should really be eliminated and we should condemn the constant tendency of indexing wages in an uncontrolled way in relation to the growth in the cost of living. We must also establish the necessary differences in the generation of income, in relation to the results of work and economic activity, or rather the growth of production and exports and the productivity of labor and income. It is vital that in every work environment, those who work more earn more, and that this differentiation begin to be resolutely realized, said Milos Sindjic at the session of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces.